Vade Mecum:

OR, A

COMPANION

FOR A

CHIRVRGION.

Fitted for times of Peace or War.

Briefly ſhewing the uſe of every Inſtrument neceſſary, and the vertues and qualities of ſuch medicines as are ordinarily uſed, with the way to make them.

Likewiſe, the Dreſſing of green Wounds, either Inciſed, or Contuſed, Ulcers, Fiſtula's, Fractures, and Diſlocations.

Together with the manner of making Reports, either to a Magiſtrate, or a Coroners [illegible]

Alſo a Treatiſe concerning bleeding [illegible] Noſe.

The third *Edition*, corrected, with the Addition [illegible] ons, for Vomiting and Purging.

By *THO. BRUGIS*, Doctor in Phyſick.

London, Printed by [illegible] for [illegible] Williams, at the Sign of the [illegible] 1657.

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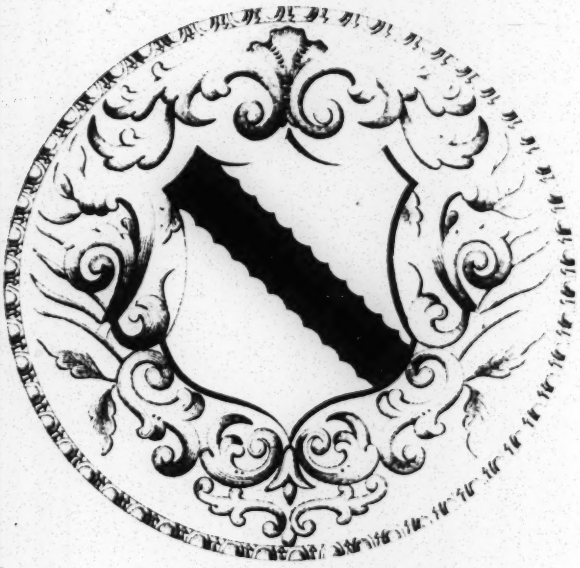

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Vade Mecum:

OR, A

COMPANION

FOR A

CHIRVRGION.

Fitted for times of Peace or War.

Briefly shewing the use of every Instrument necessary, and the vertues and qualities of such medicines as are ordinarily used, with the way to make them.

Likewise, the Dressing of green Wounds either Incised, or Contused, Ulcers, Fistulaes, Fractures, and Dislocations.

Together with the manner of making Reports, either to a Magistrate, or a Coroner's Inquest.

Also a Treatise concerning bleeding at the Nose.

The third Edition, corrected, with the Additions of Medicaments, for Vomiting and Purging.

By THO. BRUGIS, Doctor in Physick.

London, Printed by J. G. for the Author, at the Sign of the [illegible], 1637.

TO

The Right Honourable, WILLIAM, *Earl of* Devonſhire,

The Authour wiſheth all increaſe of happineſſe.

My Lord,

EMboldned by the many favours I have received from your Lordſhip, I have adventured to ſend this Pilgrim to ſalute the world under the paſſe and protection of your Honours favour. My Lord, the reaſon of this my preſumption may be eaſily rendred, ſith your more than extraordinary vertues ennoble your bloud, as much as your Nobility illuſtrates your vertues, like a Diamond ſet in Gold, was my inducement hereunto; your vertues not your dignities, your goodneſſe not your

greatnesse, conjuring mine affection to a sincere respect and zeal to your Lordship, having no other ends or object in this my Dedication, than that this rude Pamphlet of mine, having the honour to be countenanced by so great a Personage, may the safelier run the hazard of passing the censures of this too curious age, and the boldlier encounter the various humours it shall meet with, assuring my self that hereby I shall be secure from the aspersions of vulgar, base, and ignoble spirits: Nor shall it, I hope, seem a subject too low your Honours view, in that divers Princes and noble Persons have not onely Patronized and protected our selves and Labours, but even themselves studied the divine Art of healing, and that so laboriously, that divers famous Recipe's have been left by them to posterity.

My Lord, here is the whole Art of Chirurgery Epitomized, that whatsoever is contained in our ancient Writers in large Volumes, is here in effect contracted in a little room, with all the lines, shadows, and dimensions, as well as if it were in a large piece.

piece. Grant it (I beseech you) *Alexanders* acceptance, which will oblige me, as ever I acknowledged your vertues with admiration, so likewise your favours with due remembrance. It doth not a little trouble me, that Nature hath been no more liberal to me in terms of Expression, but because many words do often beget suspicion of dissimulation and flattery, whereunto I have ever been and shall be an utter enemy; without dissimulation, I will onely add, that I am,

(*My Lord*)

Your Lordships most humble

servant,

Tho. Brugis.

THE PREFACE.

Every thing in the world is a natural vision, which we ought to ſee and underſtand, for the more clear apprehenſion of the inviſible Majeſty of God; but of all theſe, Man is the moſt to be admired, being the worthieſt and moſt excellent of all the Creators works, for whom God made all that was made. There are ſome that hold an opinion, that onely Nature was the firſt cauſe of things, and that there is no other God than Nature, but they are eaſily overthrown if they conſider, that Prima cauſa quod ſuperiorem non agnoſcat à qua ſuum eſſe acceperit, ipſa ſui ipſius cauſa eſt; natura verò non à ſeipſa ſed à principio ſuperiori exiſtit, cum enim finita ſit (ut ex Cœlorum motu patet) ab alio certè definita eſt, nihil ſiquidem ſeipſum definit; ad hæc, ſi natura ſeipſum fecerit (quæ primæ cauſæ proprietas eſt) certè ſeipſum fecit naturaliter; quæ verò naturaliter fiunt, ex præexiſtente materia fiunt, ut ſi natura facta

ſit

ſit naturaliter eam ex materia præexiſtente fieri oportuerit; quod ſi ſtatuatur, natura nondum exiſtente, conſequitur aliquid factum eſſe naturaliter, & naturam aliquid feciſſe priuſquam ipſamet exiſteret: non eſt ergo natura, prima rerum cauſa.

That God made man and all things elſe in the world, and ſubjected them to the power of man, cannot be denied; and why he did this, Plato *tels you:* Ut à Deo bono opera bona fierent: ſi ergo quærimus, *ſaith one*, quis fecerit, Deus eſt; ſi per quod, dixit Fiat, & facta ſunt; ſi quare fiat, quia bonus eſt: nec enim auctor eſt excellentior Deo, nec ars efficacior Dei verbo, nec cauſa melior quàm ut bonum crearetur à Deo bono. *Now although all theſe things were created of divers natures and properties, yet by the incomprehenſible wiſdome of the Creator, they were appointed to tend to one certain and common end, namely, to ſerue man, and in him to ſhew forth the infinite power and greatneſſe of their workmaſter. But in man alone the treaſures of his heauenly graces are without compariſon more liberally unfolded, and that in all fulneſſe and bounty as well*

well in regard of the goods and commodities of this life, as alſo in reſpect of the aſſured happineſſe and eternal felicity, which by the eſpecial grace of God is purchaſed and aſſured to him only in the immortality of the ſecond life.

And foraſmuch as every Country is not furniſhed with all ſorts of things (God having ſo diſpoſed thereof, that ſome ſhould abound with thoſe things which others greatly want and ſtand in need of) the omnipotent providence hath taught us the means of tranſporting by water from one country to another, with ſmall loſſe, trouble, and charges, ſo that one Nation may communicate thoſe commodities to another, which the Creator hath beſtowed upon them all, each granting mutual help to the other by this means.

Now this great maſter-piece of the Creator, the beſt part of nothing, for whom all theſe were made, through his diſobedience, pride, ambition, intemperance, incredulity, curioſity, from whence proceeded original ſin and from that general corruption of mankind, as from a fountain, flowed all bad inclinations, and actual tranſgreſſions which cauſe our ſeveral calamities inflicted upon us for our ſins, and are the impulſive cauſes of all

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the miſeries attending man; theſe cauſe the priuation and deſtruction of Gods Image, the cauſe of death and diſeaſes, of all temporal and eternall puniſhments; from hence likewiſe proceed the inſtrumental cauſes of our infirmities, which are as diuers as the infirmities themſelues, ſtars, heauens, elements, &c. and all the creatures which God hath made are armed againſt ſinners; they were indeed once good in themſelues, and that they are now many of them pernicious to us, is not in their nature, but our corruption which hath cauſed it, as an ancient Philoſopher notes to us by a compariſon of thoſe that ſayl in a Ship upon the water, who are not aboue two or three fingers diſtant from death, namely ſo far off as the thickneſſe of the planks and timber of the Ship is, in which they are carried into the Sea, for if that timber were taken away from under them, they cannot auoid drowning: but we haue death a great deal nearer to us, we carry it about us by infinite cauſes and meanes, whereby we are euery hour in danger of ſtifeling, poyſoning, drowning, &c. and that both waking and ſleeping, eating and drinking, at all times and in all places where euer

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we become. It hath pleased the omnipotent Creator out of his own meer mercy, and great providence, to give knowledg and understanding of the vertues and qualities of the creatures which he hath placed in the world, and of them to compound Medicines to withstand all such diseases as shall happen upon the bodies of this most noble Fabrick. Next therefore to God, we ought in all our extremities to seek to and relye upon the Physitian, who is Manus Dei, *and to whom he hath given knowledge, that he might be glorified in his wondrous works; read* Ecclesiasticus *the* 38. *Chapter, where you may find what honour and respect belongs to the Physitian, but not meaning every one that steals the name of a Physitian; for there be many Mountebanks, Quacksalvers, Empericks, in every street almost, and in every village, that take upon them this name, and make this divine, noble, and profitable Art to be evil spoken of, and contemned, by reason of such base and illiterate Artificers.*

You have heard what the subject is the Artist hath to work upon, the excellency whereof I would have him diligently to consider by contemplating the Heavens, the Earth, the Seas, and all the creatures

tures therein, their excellency and admirable beauty which were onely created for the use of man, and are maintained and preserved in their being and moving, by one and the same divine providence alwayes like unto it self.

Next let him consider with what care, diligence, and respect, he ought to behave himself towards this noble piece of workmanship: and to that end let the Artist be honest, having a good conscience, doing nothing in his profession negligently, or rashly, which may be offensive either to God or man; but let him be godly, pittiful, affable, courteous, pleasant, bountiful, merry, and mild towards his poor Patients, and profitable to the ignorant, not being moved to passion by their peevishnesse, but regarding wholly what they stand in need of, alwayes having God the searcher of all hearts and judge of all actions, before his eyes, who will crown those that do well, and discharge a good conscience towards their Patients, with greater and more precious rewards than ever can be had from any mortal man. Let him have his Latine tongue at least, and that not onely for a little matter of discourse, as many in these dayes conceive themselves to be thought scholars, if now

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and then they tumble out some short sentence of Latine, which they pronounce bad, and understand worse; but let him have it after the purest manner, that he may not onely understand any Latine Authour, but also any Physitians Bill, and may be able to write a Bill himself; neither let him think it sufficient to be knowing in the ancient and modern rules of his Art, but he must apply himself to handle those things Artist-like, which shall come in his way beyond the old precepts; for we every day meet with new things, and therefore he must endeavour himself to gain the knowledg of simples, their nature and quality, and the goodness of them, both by the sight, taste, smell and touch, to know the good from the indifferent, and the indifferent from the bad, as also at what time he should gather his Roots, Hearbs, Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits, and how to dry them and lay them up, that they may be kept from putrifaction; he must also observe the due boyling of Emplaisters, Unguents, &c. to know what medicines shall be boyled in Brasse, what in Tin, and what in Iron; and what are to be stirred with iron Spatulaes, what with wodden, as you shall find in divers Compositions; Let the Artist also have a strong, stable, and intrepid

hand,

hand, and a mind resolute and merciless; I mean so as that when he takes any to heal, he be not moved to make more haste then the time requires, or to cut lesse then is needfull, but let him do all things as if he were nothing affected with their cryes, not giving heed to the judgement of the vain common people, and idle prating women, who speak ill of Artists meerly out of ignorance.

Let him eschew all bad qualities, especially pride, gluttony, covetousnesse, which as they are odious in any person, so they are most detestable in Chirurgions, he being so much drawn from his practise by these vices, that he ruines the bodies of many, yea and of divers the souls also; I would wish the Artist to be so free from the first, namely, pride, and that he vouchsafe to do for the meanest and poorest of people, as much as for the greatest and richest, for they are all alike in the sight of God; if thou seest a poor wretch lying in misery wanting the painful hand of some Artist, let him not be nice, lazy, or disdainfull, but compassionate to the meanest creature, as he would desire others to do to him; and let him not refuse this in any manner of disease,

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as fearing infection, but let him go on boldly, in the fear of God, his Calling being lawful, let him encourage himself with this, that no Disease is infectious to him, that he is bound to visit the diseased, which who so neglecteth, God will find him out with that Disease or a worse; and know this, that the meanest of thy Patients, dying through thy neglect, their blood will cry to God for revenge.

Gluttony is a vice which extreamly hinders the Artist from following his Calling as he ought, being given up so much to the excess of meat and drink, that they are not capable of doing any thing that is good: A great many there are, who terme themselves Artists, who mind nothing but their bellies; some cannot passe away the day, unless they begin in the Alehouse, as soon as they rise out of their Beds, and so continue until night; some think they cannot entertain their friends, nor be accounted good fellows, nor good Company, unless they drink so long as they can stand, which indeed, not only overthrowes their own healths, but the healths also, and lives of others, who sending to them for help, run in a drunken fit, and fall to cutting, burning,

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and torturing the poor Patient, to their utter undoing, not knowing what they do, nor how to do any thing aright; and this course of life is it which makes them so sottish, stupid and blockish, that they are not fit to undertake or do any thing about a Christian, yet will they venture upon any thing, though never so drunk, and from hence happen so many evil accidents, as are daily seen by Patients receiving Physick, blouding, dressing, &c. from drunken Artists; as Convulsion, Palsies, pricking of Nerves, distempers in wounds, and from thence Feavers, and death it self. And this many will not be sensible of, but if they stand in need of the Artists help, they find him at the Alehouse, where his discourse is scurrility, his summum bonum, *a pot of good Ale; And to the first demand, he answers with three or four great oaths, and speaks high with some strange termes, neither understood by his Patient, nor himself, enough to fright him; O that's a brave man, a learned man, I warrant him, and ready in his work! when indeed he is skilful in nothing but unskilfulness; for how can a man expect any good from him, who spends his time in such a manner? whereas our*

ancient

ancient Chyrurgions laboured day and night to attain to the perfection of the Art, as diligently as Tully *ſpeaks of himſelf*; Nullus mihi per otium dies exit, partem noctis ſtudiis dedico, non vaco ſomno ſed oculos vigilia fatigatos, cadenteſque in operam detineo; *yet could not gain the depth of it. And this let the Artiſt obſerve, that though he be ever learning, yet he ſhall never learn half of that he ought to know; for,* vita brevis, ars longa; *let him therefore follow his practice and ſtudy, laying aſide the Pot and Pipe, which will but render him odious and contemptible in the ſight of God and man, and unapt and unprofitable to proſecute any good thing, either in his Calling, or otherwiſe: I need not herein in large my ſelf, what I have rehearſed, is two well known, I will onely give you the true deſcription of them in a few words*; Atlantes videri volunt quum ſint ſtatuæ lapideæ, fungi forſan & batdi, nihil à ſaxo differentes, viles ſcurræ, idiotæ, circumforanei, vagi, præter in verecundam frontem adferentes nihil, vulgares quaſdam quiſquilias, & ſcholarium quædam nugamenta, indigna quæ vel reci-

recipiantur in triviis; quum interim docti viri, & vitæ ſanctioris his ornamentis præditi, iniqua ſorte ſerviant, puris nominibus nuncupati, humiles, obſcuri, multoque digniores licet, egentes, inhonorati, vitam privatam agant.

Covetouſneſs is as ill beſeeming an Artiſt as any other vice, being the root of all evils; from it ariſe all the miſchiefs in the world, quarrels, ſtrifes, ſuits, hatred, envy, theſts, polings, ſackings, wars, murders, poyſonings, &c. from hence it is, that God is forgotten, our Neighbour hated, and many times the Son forgiveth not his Father, neither the Brother his Brother, meerly for the deſire of gain. Truly I muſt needs ſay thus much for my ſelf, that finding it ſo deteſtable in all men, but eſpecially in a Phyſitian, I have (to mine own power) vowed the utter ruine thereof, neither ſhall I ever be reconciled to it, with any perſwaſion whatſoever: Hippocrates *in his Epiſtle to* Crateva, *an* Herbariſt, *gives him this good counſel, That, if it were poſsible, amongſt other Herbes he ſhould cut up that Weed of Covetouſneſs by the Roots, that there be no remainder left; and then know this of a certain,*

that

that together with their bodies, thou mayſt quickly cure all the Diſeaſes of their minds. John Maria *Duke of* Millain, *chaſtiſed very juſtly, though ſeverely the covetouſneſs of a Curate, who denied the burial of a dead body, becauſe his widow had not wherewithall to pay him the charges of the burial, the Duke himſelf going to the Funerals of the dead, where he cauſed the Prieſt to be bound to the coarſe, and ſo caſt them both into one pit. And truly I could wiſh, that all Artiſts, who do deny their help or their Medicines to the poor ſhould have ſome ſuch puniſhment inflicted upon them; for it is the ruine of many a poor wretch, who lieth languiſhing, and periſheth for want of meanes to ſend to the Phyſitian or Chirurgion.*

But be thou neither careleſs nor covetous, Harpy-like, *to make a prey of thy Patient, by prolonging and wire-drawing thy cure, ſo long as there is any hope of pay:* Non miſſura cutem niſi plena cruoris hirudo: *But, as I have ſaid, endeavour thy ſelf to live chaſtly, ſoberly, and civilly in thy converſation, that thou mayſt be blameleſs before God and man; always give eare to the diſcourſes of the Learned; for* Ariſtotles

Rotles *rule is, that the more knowledge a man hath, the greater occasion of doubting is offered. Be sure thou search into the nature and cause of the grief thou undertakest, else will it be impossible for thee to prescribe a remedy to the sick party: A disease known (saith the Proverb) is half cured.*

Never administer any Medicine, but first make thy supplication to the Almighty for his assistance to thine endeavours: and whensoever thou hast cured any Patient, forget not to give him humble thanks, for making thee the Instrument of his glory, in restoring health to the sick. These two are so often omitted by Artists, that many times they misse of their purpose, and the divine Art is thereby scandalized. Multa in homine bona fiunt quæ non facit homo, nulla verò facit homo quæ non Deus præstet ut faciat homo, *saith a learned Divine.*

Presume not too much on thy own wisdom and vertue, lest thou beest lifted up with a vain confidence, and puffed up with pride; for when men are carried with an inordinate and blind love of themselves, they are soon perswaded that

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there is nothing in them worthy to be despised, yea, they think that their ignorance is wisdom, insomuch, that knowing nothing, they suppose they know all things; and having no dexterity to perform any one commendable work, they presume very inconsiderately to set their hand to every great matter; but the more care and diligence they bestow, being led with a desire to shew great skill, and thinking to win honour and renown, so much the more they discover their ignorance and blockishness, purchasing to themselves shame and infamy: For a man to know himself to be ignorant, is the best Science, and so necessary for men, that without it, they cannot be truly skilful; for as I said before, the ignorant person that knoweth not himself to be such an one, but supposeth he knoweth that which he doth not, indeed is as an unteachable a Beast as can be. There are held to be two main defects of wit, error and ignorance, to which all others are reduced; by ignorance we know not things necessary, by error we know them falsely; ignorance is a privation, error a positive act; from ignorance comes vice, from error Heresie. Socrates, *who by the Oracle was declared to be the wisest man then*

living was greatly commended by the Ancients, becauſe he ſaid, he knew but only one thing; namely, that he was ignorant, and knew nothing. Theſe things being obſerved, I doubt not but the Artiſt may proceed in his work boldly, and with good ſucceſs. But I know what ſome will anſwer to all this I have ſaid; they will tell me as Phædra *did her Nurſe,* Quæ loqueris vera ſunt, ſed furor ſuggerit ſequi pejora.

Now a word or two to the Patient: Thou ſeeſt in every Village, a ſort of Mountebanks, Empericks, Quack-ſalvers, Paracelſians (as they call themſelves) Wizards, Alcumiſts, Poor-Vicars, caſt Apothecaries, and Phyſitians men, Barbers, and Good-wives that profeſs great skill, go with the name of Doctor, which Title, perhaps they bought at ſome Univerſity beyond Sea, where they beſtow this degree upon ſuch people for their money; the Phraſe they uſe, is, Accipiamus pecuniam, dimittamus Aſinum, *and ſo with the Title of Doctor-aſſe, away he flies into all Countries, poſſeſſing the people with ſtories and falſe tales, and leads them to the deſtruction of their bodies, if not of ſouls too, that an able Phyſitian or Chirurgon,*

who

who hath undergone a great deal of hardſhip to benefit himſelf in his Art, can ſcarcely maintain himſelf, or know who ſhall be his Patients; and theſe kind of Creatures will give a dram, and promiſe to reſtore a Maiden-head, and do it without danger, make an abort if need be, keep down their paps, hinder conception, procure luſt, make them able with provocatives, and now and then ſtep in themſelves.

But beware of theſe kind of Creatures, and if thou needeſt the Artiſts help, find him out by theſe Rules I have before preſcribed, and conform thy ſelf as much to him as is poſſible, and be content to be ruled by him, elſe all his endeavours will be to no good end. Be not too niggardly miſerable of thy purſe, or think it too much thou beſtoweſt upon thy ſelf; for in ſeeking to ſave charges, thou mayſt endanger thy health: Do not conceal thy grief through baſhfulneſs, but fully diſcloſe it, otherwayes thou doſt thy ſelf great injury; have a ſtrong deſire to be cured, and a great conceit that thou ſhalt receive cure; defer not too long before thou ſeekeſt out for help, venienti occurrite morbo; for by this meanes many times, or through ignorance

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in not taking notice of the Diſeaſe, and the danger of it, contempt, ſhamefaſtneſs, ſupine negligence, extenuation, wretchedneſs, and peeviſhneſs, many undo themſelves, and often out of a fooliſh humour of ſhamefaſtneſs, they will rather dye, then diſcover their Diſeaſe; on the other ſide, do not entertain that fooliſh fancy of aggravating thy grief, tht upon every ſmall paſsion, ſlight imperfection, r petty impediment, if their finger do but ake, preſently run, ride, ſend for the Doctor, and whenhe comes, all is not worth ſpeaking of. Be conſtant to him thou beginneſt with, not changing upon every ſlight occaſion, or diſliking him upon every toy, Æger qui plurimos conſulit medicos, plerumque in errorem ſingulorum cadit; *again,* Nihil ita ſanitatem impedit ac remediorum crebra mutatio, nec venit vulnus ad cicatricem in quo diverſa medicamenta tentantur. *I have known thoſe that have been ſo much guilty of this, that when things have not fallen out according to their minde, or that they have not preſent eaſe, to run to another, and to another, and they ſtill promiſe all to cure them, try a thouſand remedies,*

medies, and by this meanes, they encreaſe their mallady, and make it moſt dangerous and difficult to be cured. Be not bold in trying concluſions upon thy ſelf, without a Phyſitians advice and conſent; if thou readeſt a Receit in a Book, makes thee believe a certain cure, yet truſt it not; for many inſtead of Phyſick, have this way taken poyſon, Operari ex libris abſque cognitione & ſolerti ingenio periculoſum eſt.

Think not the worſe of the Artiſt, if what he preſcribes work not an immediate effect, for divers things may hinder the operation of a well aplyed Medicine. 1. As if the Patient through the extraordinary corruption of his body, and the decay of humidum radicale, be come to the laſt period of his life. 2. The Artiſt may chance to ſend his Bill to an unknown Apothecary, who through negligence or ignorance, may alter the Medicine. 3. The working of the Medicine is hindered by the Patients ſtaying too long before he ſeeks for help, and ſo the Diſeaſe hath got ſo much hold, that it hath too much over-maſtered nature. 4. Becauſe the Patient obeyeth not preciſely the Rules preſcribed. 5. Becauſe every body is not ſo fit to receive Medicines at all times as

may

may happen by the evil influence of ſome Star, or the natural averſneſs of the Patient. 6. The miſerableneſs, and covetouſneſs of the Patient, who thinks much to give or beſtow any thing, either upon the Artiſt, or upon himſelf, when to ſay the truth, no wages is gotten more honeſtly, nor earned more painfully. 7. Imagination as I have told, is a main matter, for the conceit and confidence of the Patient towards the Artiſt, will forward or hinder the cure of a malady. Poſſeſs not thy ſelf with an opinion, that many have, who when they are ſick, refuſe to ſend for the help of the Artiſt, ſaying, That if their time be come, they dye; that if they ſhall be ordained to cure, they ſhall be cured without the help of Art, and with Pliny *ſay,* Omnis morbus læthalis aut curabilis in vitam deſinit aut in mortem. Utroque igitur medicina inutiles, ſi læthalis curari non poteſt, ſi curabilis non requirit medicum, natura expellet. *But if this* Dilemma *ſhould hold good, God had given the medicinal knowledge in vain, had alſo created divers things in vain, which is not to be diſputed; for Phyſick is* Donum Dei, *and as great as any that ever God beſtowed upon man, and*

and by it the life of man is preſerved, and the radical moiſture nouriſhed, even as the fire is encreaſed and nouriſhed, by adding combuſtible matter. I ſhall not inlarge my ſelf in diſcourſing the excellency of this Art, nor which of the three is moſt honourable, to wit, Phyſick, Pharmacy, or Chirurgery; but only add thus much, that they are all three ſo depending one upon another, that they cannot be ſeparated, and in times paſt, they were all performed by one man, though now pride and idleneſs hath made hem three Profeſſions; yet to ſay truly, whoſoever profeſſeth one, muſt be skilful in the other two, elſe he cannot perform his work aright.

Now a word or two to the Reader concerning my writing this Book, and ſo I ſhall conclude. I know I muſt undergo the cenſures of many; ſome will ſay, why did I publiſh any thing in our Mother-tongue, concerning the art of healing, that it will not be accounted of any worth, becauſe none will imagine, that an Artiſt will publiſh his knowledge in ſo eaſie a way, that every one may be made as knowing as himſelf, and eſpecially in this ſcribling Age, when there are ſo many pamphlets of Phyſick, Surgery, Pharmacy,

Receits,

Receits, &c. thruſt forth every day; as one very well ſaid, Tenet inſanabile multos ſcribendi Cacoethes. *Indeed I muſt confeſs, I do venture my credit upon a great uncertainty; but I muſt tell you, that peruſing the Books that have lately iſſued into the publick, I find them ſo poor, barren, and nothing at all to that purpoſe, they pretend unto by their Titles, either ſome kind of fooliſh Emperical Receits collected out of old Manuſcripts, or elſe invectives againſt the divine Art of healing, and the ſonnes thereof, meerly out of a diviliſh minde, caſting baſe ſcandalous aſperſions upon that Reverend Society of Profeſſors, whereby ignorant people are extremely abuſed; now that I might diſcover the errors and abuſes which theſe baſe Companions have hatched in theſe times; and withall, conſidering that* bonum quo communius eo melius, *I have taken the pains to publiſh this Book, wherein I have plainly and truly (though briefly diſcourſed) the moſt part of the practiſe of Chirurgery, in a more eaſie and certain way, then ever yet was publiſhed in the* Engliſh *Tongue, and that way which I my ſelfe uſed for ſeven years, in theſe late unnatural Civil Warres,*

ac-

according to the method of our Ancients, not rejecting their Medicines, because they were old, and therefore not to be regarded, for by these few which I have here mentioned, being careful and diligent, thou mayst cure any Wound, Ulcer, or Fistula that is curable by Art, without any new devices which many use, that they may be thereby counted famous, because they have something of their own invention, which they count beyond any of Galen *or* Hippocrates, *to the overthrow, and utter undoing of many a person; and therefore I do with* Dido, *Queen of* Carthage, haud ignara malis miseris succurrere disco. *But you will object, that I might as well have waved this imployment, being it is but* actum agere, *that there are divers elaborate pieces written by judicious men concerning this Art, so that what I have written, is meerly stolen from others, the cream of other mens wit, flowers taken out of other mens Gardens: Truly I cannot deny, but for the most part it is: only give me leave with* Terence, Nihil dictum quod non dictum prius, methodus sola artificem ostendit. *saith* Wickerus, *so that I may justly say,* omne meum, nihil meum.

I have laboriously collected these few Flowers into one bundle, the Compoſition only mine, and after that manner as never any yet was publiſhed in Engliſh, *though it is the true method of all our ancient Artiſts.*

As for the rudeneſs of the Language, and the ſeveral faults which ſome I know will find with it; I anſwer only thus, a time may come, wherein I may do as much for them. Well, be it how it will, when all is done, Laudamur ab his, culpamur ab illis: *and* Non dubito multos lectores hic fore ſtultos: *My great occaſions imploying me otherwayes, were the cauſe that,* Feci nec quod potui, nec quod volui; *howſoever, let me deſire the Reader to accept of my good will, who have not written,* ad oſtentationem, *as I have before told: you and at the next impreſſion, I ſhall inlarge my ſelf to the great benefit of the diligent Artiſt.* Farewel.

From my Houſe at *Rickmerſworth* in *Hertfordſhire*, this 20. of *September*, 1651.

VADE.

VADE MECVM

OR

A Companion for a Chirurgion.

THE Artiſt being armed with theſe and the like Inſtructions, let him bee provided with a handſome Plaiſter-Box, and Salvatory; his Inſtruments in his Plaiſter-Box kept cleane, bright, and ſharp; his Salvatory furniſhed with theſe Ungnents following, and his Plaiſter-box with theſe Inſtruments, *viz.*

An Inciſion knife
A paire of Sizzers
A Spatula.
2. Smal Probes
An Uvula ſpoone
A Levatory
A capital inſtrument
A ſtitching quil with three ſquare pointed needles of ſeveral ſizes, well ſet.
A Director.
A paire of Forceps.
A Spatula *Linguæ*.
A fleme.
A ſmal raſour.

His Salvatory ſhall be furniſhed with theſe Unguents following:

Baſilick.
Arcæus liniment,
Golden ointment,
Apoſtles Ointment,
Lucatullies Balſom
Diapompholigos,
Nutritum,
Red deſiccative.

In time of Warre, let him provide theſe Inſtruments following, which are ſeldom uſed but then.

Crowes bills, Terebellum, Catch-Bullet ſtreight and crooked, Inciſion-ſheeres, ſcrew, probe.

His ſtudy I would have furniſhed with theſe things following, that may be ready upon occaſion.

A diſmembring knife,
A Trafine,
A Hedſaw,
A diſmembring ſaw,
A ſpeculum oris,
A Gliſter ſiringe,
A Cathæter,
Cupping glaſſes,
Blood porrengers,
Spatula Mundana,
Splinters
Junkes,
A Speculum ani,
Cauterizing irons,
Large ſpatulaes,
Forceps for teeth, and a punch, a ſmall ſiringe.
Diet pot,
Clyſter pot,
Morter and peſtle,
Weights and ſcales,
Searces, ſtrainers.
Tape,
Tow.

Spun-

Spunges
Clouts
Rowlers

Thred and Niedles to make rowlers.
A case of Lancets alwaies ready in his pocket.

Emplaisters.

Stictick Paracelsus	Great Diachylon with gums
Diacalcitheos	Red lead plaister
Bettony plaister	Coronenm
Mellilote plaister	Vigoes great basilicon
The lesser diachylō	Diasulphuris
Griseum	Nicotian
Oxycroceum	Sir Philip Paris plaister.

Unguents.

Ægyptiacum	Arregon
White ointment which	Martiatum
Camphyre	Agrippæ
Populeon	Tutia
Dialthæa	Spleen Ointment.
Honey and Sope	

Oyles of

Roses	Rue	Amber
Dill	Pepper	Nutmegs chim
Camomile	Fox	Costus
Wormes	Castoreum	Wax
Lilies	Euphorbium	St. Johns wort comp.
Eder flowers	Linseed	Egges.

Whelps.	Bitter almõds	Bricks
Olives, Bayes	Vitriol	Turpentine
Sweet almonds	Sulphur	Spike,
	Antimony	
	Myrtels	
	Origanum.	

Waters of

Mints	Anniseeds
Sassafras	Cinamon
Holy thistle	Cælestial Water
Triacle	Doctor Stevens
Roses red, dam.	Common Lotion
white	Strong Lie
Plantaine	Vineger
Balme	Vineger of Ros
Angelica	Verjuice
Wormewood	Spirit of Wine

Syrups of

Wormwood	Diamoron
Lymons	Sloes
Poppies	Oxymel simple
Roses solutive	Honey of Roses.
Violets	

Conserves of

Red Roses, Sloes	Borage flowers	Quinces
Rosemary flowers	Barbaries	Woodsorrel.

Ele-

Electuaries.

London Triacle	*Confectio* Alkermes
Venice Triacle	Electuary of the Egge.
Diatessaron	Mithridate
Diaphenicon	Diacatholicon.

Opiates.

Diascordium
Laudanum Paracelsi
Philonium Romanum, & Persicum.

Pills,

Aureæ, Cochiæ } *sine quibus Ruffi* } *de Euphorbio.*

Laxatives.

Confectio Hamech	*Benedicta laxativa*
Pulvis Arthriticus	*Aloes Rosata*
Aloes simple, Joleb	

Simples.

Rubarbe	China
Polypody	Sallaparilla
Harts horne rasped	Guiacum
Harts horne burnt	Licorice
Euphorbium	Juice of Licorice
Saffron	Licorice powder.

French Barly
Anniſeeds
Fennell ſeeds
Carraway ſeeds.
Cummin ſeeds
Fenugreek ſeed
White ſtarch
Sugar
Nutmegs
Myrrhe
Maſtick
Pitch
Roſin
Turpentine

Wax, yellow and white
Harts ſuet
Hogs ſuet
Sperma Cæti
Dragons blood
Cantharides
Bolus
Allume
Allume burned
Linſeed
White coperas
Album Græcum
Wheat bran
Milduſt

Flower of { Beanes, Barley, Wheat

Corroſives.

Trochisks of red Lead
Præcipitate
Quickſilver
Lapis Medicamentoſus
Burnt Copperas

Honey.

NExt I ſhall ſhew you how to uſe every ſeverall inſtrument before mentioned, together with the compoſition of all theſe rehearſed medicines,

cines, with the natures, qualities, and operations of every one of them, according to the most approved Authors, and the best modern practise.

Certaine instructions concerning the use of such instruments as I have mentioned in this Book.

And first of the Incision knife.

THe use of this instrument is to cut the skin or flesh upon needfull occasions, in paring away the putrid part of a Gangrenous member, after dismembring in making fontanella's, or issues, in opening apostems, in scarifications, in using the Cuppinglasse, &c.

Let this instrument be alwaies kept clean and bright, by being rubbed dry after it hath been used, and sharp as any rasour. Let the Artist ever hide it from the Patients sight with a cloath, and also all other sharp Instruments, for divers reasons.

Of the ordinay Scizzers.

THe Scizzers be very useful to cut cloath for Roulers, Lint, and Emplaisters; to cut, and clip off proud flesh, loose skin, putrid flesh, or ends of sinews.

Of the Spatula.

THe Spatula is uſed to ſpread Emplaiſters, to mingle your Unguenrs on your palm of your hand, to cover your Pledgets; alſo to mingle and ſtirre Unguents and Emplaiſters in the compoſition; and of theſe I wiſh the Artiſt to have divers ſorts of ſeveral ſizes; of Iron, and of wood, kept very cleane and hanſome.

Of the ſmall Probes.

THe Probe cannot bee miſſing in the Chyrurgions Plaiſter-box, for without it can nothing be done artificially. The uſe of it, is to arme the eye with ſoft lints, and with the other end to ſound, or make probation of the depth of a wound: ſometime the ſmal end armed with lint, is dipp'd in ſome Oyle, or Liquor, and conveyed into the bottome of an Ulcer, or Fiſtula, thereby to mundifie, corrode, or heale the griefe, according as occaſion ſhal offer it ſelfe.

Of the Uvula Spoone.

THis Inſtrument ſerveth to put Pepper, Salt, and fine Bole in, aud putting it under the Uvula, or palate of the mouth, being fallen, and blowing the powder into the cavity behinde it thorow the hollow pipe: it alſo ſerveth to warme a medecine in, as Unguents to dip in Tents when you

you want an ordinary ſpoon; alſo to powre ſcalding Oyle, or Liquor into a wound, whereto I do conſtantly uſe it in green wounds, as hereafter you ſhall finde in the enſuing diſcourſe, of curing of wounds.

Of the Levatory.

THe Levatory is a neceſſary Inſtrument to elevate a depreſſed Cranium, or Skull, but the Artiſt ſhall in no wiſe be over curious, or haſty in the uſing it; for if he ſee no evill ſymptoms appeare he may expect natures work, by which he ſhall perceive the skul depreſſed to riſe and ſcale admirably. It may alſo ſerve many times to take off a ſcale of a bone after amputation o, the fingers or toes.

Of the ſtitching Quill and Needles.

THeſe are inſtruments that cannot be miſſed in your Plaiſter-box; you ſhall therefore have in your ſtitching Quill at leaſt three Needles of ſeverall ſizes or bigneſſe, with ſquare points, well ſet, and ready armed with green, or red ſilk oyled, your needles alwayes kept oyled, and cleane from ruſt, in want of ſilk at any time upon neceſſity you may uſe thread, rubbing it with ſome kinde of Emplaiſter: You muſt alſo have in your ſaid ſtitching Quill a Taylors needle or two with thread to ſow your rollers & make them faſt in the rolling of wounds, fractures, or diſlocations.

Of

Of the Director.

THe Director is an Inſtrument to guide and direct the Inciſion knife, in dilation or inlarging a wound when you are neer any veſſells. They are alſo uſed in cutting for the ſtone.

Of the Forceps.

THeſe are uſed to take off Emplaiſters Pledgets, and Tents, to take out a ſpill of a bone, to hold up any piece of ſuperfluous fleſh or skin, thereby the better to cut it with the Scizzers, or inciſion knife, to take out any thing that may chance into the ear, noſtrils, mouth, or throat; to take out a bullet lying within reach, or any thing that is offenſive in a wound, and is an Inſtument of continuall, and very neceſſary uſe in Chirurgery.

Spatula Linguæ.

THe *Spatula linguæ*, or *ſpeculum linguæ*, Is much like an ordinary ſpatula at one end, onely it is perforated and cut through, the better to hold the tongue down without ſlipping off; the other end is made to ſcrape the tongue that is furred in feavers, Cankers, or other affects of the mouth; it is uſed to hold down the tongue when you inject any liquor into the throat, or apply any medicine to the mouth or throat, or when you would make inſpection

ſpection into the mouth or throat in any affects of the Uvula, or in ſquinancies, Cankers, or excoriations of the mouth or gums.

The Fleme.

IS an Inſtrument uſed to open the gums, and ſeparate them from the tooth you intend to pull out, compaſſing the tooth with the round ſharp end thereof cloſe to the tooth, piercing deeper by litte and little, untill you feel it as low as the jawbone: Some uſe to open a vein with this inſtrument, but for mine own part, I do diſſallow it as very uncertain, and dangerous for touching the Nerves, or greater veſſels.

Next we muſt look into the Salvatory to ſee what Unguents we have there, to declare the Compoſition of them, their Vertues and Uſes.

And firſt of Baſilicon.

BAſilicon is an Unguent uſed almoſt in all kinds of wounds, ulcers and apoſtums, either *per ſe* or mixed with other unguents; for it hath the vertue to heat, humect, and mittigate pain: it digeſteth & incarnateth wounds and ulcers, and ſuperateth apoſtumes, either hot or cold, being ſomewhat thick

ſpread

ſpread upon cloath or leather, and it mitigateth the paine thereof. It is likewiſe very fitly uſed with Præcipitate, Ægyptiacum, or any corroding medicine, making them work with more eaſe, and better mundifies: it is alſo good for burnings and ſcaldings; and is thus made.

Yellow waxe.
Fat Roſin.
Greek pitch, of each halfe a pound.
Oyle two pounds four ounces.

Melt the Roſin, and the Pitch, in the Oyle; then add the waxe and boyl them to a juſt conſiſtence.

Liniment of Arcæus.

THis Arcæus Liniment is a ſoveraign balme, not to be ſufficiently commended in al wounds whatſoever, eſpecially in thoſe of the head, where it doth meerly of it ſelfe, all the intentions of healing, the Flux of bloud being firſt ſtayed; for it digeſteth, mundifieth incarnateth and cicatrizeth, it defendeth from accidents, and is very avodine: I have divers times applyed it mixed with others unguents to painful ulcers, and fiſtula's with good ſucceſſe: it is made as followeth.

Gum Elemni } Of each an ounce
Turpentine of the firre tree } and halfe,
Rammes ſuet old and tried, two ounces.
Old Hogs fat tried, one ounce,

Diſſolve

Dissolve the gum in sack, and evaporate the sack, then put in the fats, and lastly the Terebint, and mingle them well together.

The golden Ointment.

THis unguent is used to incarne wounds, and ulcers, being first mundified, and it is a most precious balme to heale them; it is a good healer of burnings and scaldings, the fire first taken out; the composition is as followeth.

Yellow waxe, one pound.
Oyle, two pounds and halfe.
Turpentine, two ounces.
Rosin of the Pine-tree } Of eace one ounce and
Colophony. } halfe.
Frankinsence } Of each one
Masticke. } ounce.
Saffron, one dramme.

Dissolve the mastick in Sack, then put in the Oyle, Rosin, Colophony, and Frankinsence, and when they are well melted scrape in the Wax, melt that, and then add the Turpentine, and lastly the Saffron when you take it off,

Unguent Apostolorum.

WEE commonly use this unguent to cleanse and scoure foule ulcers and fistula's, and to make a good ground for healing; it abateth spongeous flesh, and is of temperature hot and dry,

dry; and is made as followeth.

℞. Turpentine
Roſin
White waxe } Of each fourteen drams.
Ammoniack

Long Ariſtolochy
Male Frankincence } Of each ſix drams.
Bdellium
Myrrhe, Galbanum Of each half an ounce.
Oppoponax, Verdigreace Of each two drams.
Litharge Nine drams.
Oyle, If it be Summer, two pounds,
If Winter, three pounds.

Vineger as much as will ſuffice to diſſolve the *Ammonicum, Galbanum, and Oppoponax.*

Make the Ointment according to Art.

Lucatullies Balſome.

IT is good for burns, inflammations, freſh wounds, ulcers, fiſtulaes, being powred in ſcalding hot; for ſo I uſe it to incarne freſh wounds. In bruiſes, ulcers of the reines, ſtone in the kidneys, or bladder, with difficulty of making water, I uſe to give one dram in Sack for bruiſes, in White wine for the ſtone: It is made as followeth.

℞. Oyle, one pound and half.
Spaniſh wine, one pound.

Boil them to the conſumption of half the Sack, then ſcrape in

White

White wax, three ounces.

Boyl them untill all the wine be consumed: take it from the fire and put in

Venice Turpentine washed in Rose-water, six ounces.

Boil them a little, then take them from the fire, and sprinke then in halfe an ounce of red sanders in powder, and stir it untill it be cold, lest the Sanders lye in the bottome.

Unguent Diapompholigos,

IS good to heal painfull ulcers in any part of the body, especially of the yard, or betwixt glans and preputium, as also any fretting, or painfull ulcers of the leggs, or else where. It is very much used before all other unguents against all virulent, painfull, and corrosive ulcers. In *Noli me tangere* in the face, it hath been well experienced, and is very usefull in divers occasions: It is made as followeth:

Oyle of Roses, sixteen ounces.

Juice of Nightshade, six ounces.

Boyle them untill the juice be consumed: then adde

White waxe, five ounces.

Ceruse washed, two ounces:

Lead burnt & washed
Pompholix prepared } Of each one ounce,
Pure Frankinsence

Make

Make them into the forme of an Unguent according to Art.

Unguent *Nutritum*, or *Tpiapharmacum*.

THis unguent is used in curing Eryſipila's, excoriations or bladderings of the skin, and ſuch as are called the ſhingles. It is good to take out the fire in in burnings and ſcaldings, and it hindreth the falling down of any moiſt humour to any ulcer in any part of the body, being ſpread upon cap-paper thin, and laid over the whole diſtempered part; alſo againſt any ſleight ſcabbineſſe or itching humour whenceſoever it is. It is an eſpeciall good defenſative againſt any ſcalding, or vicious humour flowing to any ulcer; I do often mix it with other unguents in curing ulcers: the compoſition is as followeth.

Litharge of gold, ſearced very fine, half a pound.
Oyle of Roſes, one pound.
Wine vinegar, four ounces.

Put the Litharge in to a morter, powre into it now a little Oyle, then a little Vinegar, working them up and downe very well, untill the Litharge hath drunk up all the liquor, and come to the conſiſtence of an Oyntment, and white.

Deſiccativum rubrum,

IS uſed to dry up and ſiccatrize ulcers, that by reaſon of their moyſture are hard to ſiccatrize; it

it is used spread on Lint, either by it self, or mixed with a little Diapompholigos: it is thus made.

Oyle of Roses Omphacine, one pound and half.

White Waxe, five ounces.

Melt them together, and put them into a leaden mortar, and sprinkle into them,

Earth of Lemnos or bole armeny } Of each four
Lapis Caliminaris finely beaten. } ounces.

Litharge of gold,

Ceruse, of each three ounces.

Camphire, one Dram.

Work them all very well together in the mortar to the forme of an unguent.

These are for the Salvatory; next I shall shew you the making of Emplaisters, and then take the rest in order.

Emplaisters.

And first of Stictieum Paracelsi.

IT is an admirable Emplaister for the curing wounds and stabbes, and also in the cure of all dangerous wounds whatsoever: it hath the precedence as well for contused wounds, as inciséd; for it asswageth pain, defendeth from accidents, discusseth, mollifieth, attracteth, incarneth, digesteth, consolidates, and is good for any old ache, proceeding of a cold cause; it is especiall good for ulcers

on the legs, or else where, in any part of the body. It is very excellent in wounds of the head, it separateth the foule from the good flesh, as I have experienced in members amputated in the putrid part, and hinders the growth of that which is naught.

It is a sure remedy for cut nerves, or bruised.

It drawes out iron, wood, or lead from wounds being only layd upon them.

It cures the biting and sting of venemous beasts, and drawes out the poyson.

It maturates apostumes of any sort being layd upon them.

It is an especiall remedy against cancers, fistula's, scrophula's, *Ignem Persicum*.

It easeth all paines of wounds or strokes.

It is good for ruptures.

Where the head is inflated, shave away the hairs, and lay on this Emplaister and it cures it.

It easeth the pains of the back being applied.

It will last in full force at least fifty yeers: the composition which I use is thus made.

Red Lead, *Lapis* Caliminaris. } Of each half a pound.

Litharge of gold and silver. } Of each three ounces

Oyl of Olives, and Linseed, of each 1. l. and halfe.

Oyle of Bayes, halfe a pound.

Wax, Colophony, of each one pound,

Verniſh

Verniſh, Turpentine, of each half a pound.

Opoponax
Galbanum
Sagapenum } Of each three ounces.
Ammoniacum
Bdellium

Yellow Amber
Olibanum
The beſt myrrhe } Of each one ounce
Aloes Epatick
Ariſtolochy long and round,

Night Mummie } Of each one ounce
Loadſtone bloudſtone } and half.

White and red Corall
Mother of pearle
Dragons blood } Of each one ounce
Sealed earth
White Copperas.

Flowers of Antimony, two Drams.
Crocus Martis, as much.
Camphire, one ounce,

The manner of preparing it, is thus.

THe five gums muſt be ſteeped in Vineger, melted, and the Vineger evaporated: and the gummes ſtrained through a pretty thick canvas, then boyled againe, and again ſtrained; and becauſe of the dregges which

which wil be ſtrained out, therfore muſt the doſe of your gums be increaſed: being thus uſed, let them be put into a clean pan, upon a gentle fire, untill they be thick.

Put your Linſeed oyle and Sallet oyle into another pan and put to them the litharge of gold and ſilver, and let them boyl ever ſtirring them, untill the oyle be coloured, then put in the Calaminaris in powder; and a little after add the red lead working them together for almoſt two houres, and untill they be almoſt boyled enough, which you may prove by putting a drop upon your nail, and if it congeal and run not abroad, then it is enough.

Then add the Verniſh, oile of bayes, waxe, and colophony, and when they be all well mixed, and melted, then warm your pan with the gums, and preſently powre into it all that is in the ſecond pan ſtirring it very faſt, that it may incorporate as it runs into the gums, and let your pan ſtand all this while on warme coals, but beware of boyling, for then your gums will go one way, and your oyles another: afterwards put in the powders by degrees, ſtill ſtirring it for about an hour. Laſtly, adde your Camphyre diſſolved in oyl of Juniper if it be to be had, then put in a little more waxe and Colophony.

You ſhall know when it is boyled enough, by putting a ſticke with ſome drops of the Emplaiſter on it into cold water; if it be ſoft and ſtick to thy

thy fingers, then it must be boyled longer, untill it wax harder. Then take it from the fire, and pour it into a great vessell full of fair water, and work it out with your hands anointed with the oyls of camomile, roses, juniper, earth wormes, Hipericon, of each a like quantity mingled together, worke it thus about three or four hours, and make it up in rowls, and keep them in soft leather.

In the composition of this Emplaister, you shall according to *Paracelsus*, observe three intentions: *viz.*

1. The healing by reason of the waxe and Colophony.

2. The taking away of accidents, which is by gums: *viz.* Opoponax, Galbanum, Sagapenum, Bdellium, Ammoniacum.

3. The putrifaction (for there is no wound without accidents, but is subject to putrifaction, as wormes, and evill flesh growing up, which is taken away, and hindred by those things which do so greatly consolidate, as the mastick, myrrhe, and the like.

4. That the part be preserved from filth, scabs, dry scales, cramp, convulsion, stupor, and the like accidents, which is done through the strength of the minerals; to wit the Litharge, red Lead, Antimony, Cerusse, Marchasite, Calaminaris, and the like. And so much concerning *Stictícum Paracelsi*.

Diacalciteos or, *Diapalma.*

IS an Emplaister that mitigateth pain, and is a good defensative against all venemous humours, and is used last in wounds, and ulcers, to induce a cicatrice, which it is very good for; also it hath a very good quality to asswage the pain in the small of the back, proceeding from distempered kindneyes comming of a hot cause, as well concerning the stone, and gravell, as in the gonorrhea: and dissolved or relented with oyle of Roses, or elders, or of linseed, it is a very good medicine to heal burnings and scaldings.

I do use it in fractures after the first opening, covering the member at least two hands breadth upon the fracture, with the Emplaister spread upon cloath and in great inflammation in summer time, I do dissolve it in oyle of Roses, and so apply it to the fracture: it is thus made.

R. Hogs fat, fresh and old, and cleansed from the skins, } Two pounds.
Old Oyle, Scumme of silver, beat and searced, } Of each three pounds.
Chalcis burned and powdered, four ounces.

Make it after this manner.

First boyle the Litharge, Oyle, and Fat, a good while, ever stirring it with an oaken stick newly cut, and the skin peeled off, and when it is growne thick

thicke, then take it from the fire and put it in the white vitrioll in want of true Chalcites and work and incorporate them well together, and thou shalt have a good Emplaister, which must be cooled, and made up in rowles.

Emplaister of Bettony,

IS an especial plaister for wounds in the head.

It is good in green wounds and ulcers in any part of the body.

It mitigateth inflammation.

It detergeth, agglutinateth, and incarneth, and also cicatrizeth: and is thus made:

R. Juice of bettony, Plantine, and Smallage. } Of each one pound.

Waxe, Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine. } Of each halfe a pound.

Boyle the Wax and Rosin in the juices, alwayes stirring them untill the juices be wasted, then adde the Terebint and Pitch, incorporating them well, by stirring.

Implaistrum Griseum, *or of* Lapis Calaminaris.

THis Emplaister I do commonly use in healing Ulcers, which are hard to be cicatrized; and

it is marvellous good in curing Buboes, as well Venereal as Peſtilential. It is alſo the moſt incarnative of any Emplaiſter that is in uſe. The compoſition is after this manner.

R. *Lapis* Calaminar. prepared, one ounce.
Litharge, two ounces.
Ceruſſe, half an ounce.
Tutty, one dram.
Turpentine ſix drams.
White wax, one ounce and half.
Harts ſuet, two ounces,
Choiſe frankincence, five drams.
Maſtick, three drams.
Myrrhe, two drams.
Camphyre, one dram and half.
Wax and harts ſuet, as much as will ſerve of each to reduce the reſt of the ingredients into forme of an Emplaiſter.

Of the Mellilot Emplaiſter.

THis Emplaiſter is good in green wounds, for it draweth, and healeth well; alſo it attracteth and bringeth forward a cold apoſtume, and is made of the juice of Melliot, Camomile, and Wormewood; with Reſin, Turpentine and Wax, and is an eſpeciall ſecret, and the beſt, and onelyeſt thing I ever knew in curing kybed heels, and chilblanes, either broken or before they are broken; I do uſe it often upon gun-ſhot wounds to keep the

the orifice open, and to warme and comfort the part.

Of Diachylon parvum.

THis Emplaister is very good to dissolve schirrhous tumours of the Liver, spleen, reins, belly, or else where as the composition will shew, being all of mollifying and discussing ingredients; it serveth generally for hot or cold causes, but chiefly for hot. It is much used to womens breasts in childebed, when they desire to dry up their milke, being spread upon linnen cloth, and applied over all the breast, and towards the arm-pit. It is thus compounded.

R. The mucilage of Fænugreek-seed, Linseed, and March mallow roots.	} Of each one pound.
Clear old oyl,	three pounds.
Lytharge,	one pound and half.

Let the Litharge be finely beaten, and put to the Oyle, and boyled with a gentle fire, stirring it well with a Spalter, untill they be well mixed, take them from the fire and let them coole awhile, then powre into the pan your mucilages, and mingle them well, and boyl them to an Emplaister of good consistence.

Diachylon

Dyachilon magnum, *with gums.*

THis Dyachilon diſſolveth, maturateth, and mollifieth hardneſſes, and is principally good in apoſtumes; and is compounded after this manner:

℞. Litharge of gold finely ſerarced, one pound.
Oyles of Ireos, Anniſe, Camomile } Of each eight ounces.
The mucilages of Marſh-mallow roots, of Linſeed, and Fenugreek ſeed, Raiſons, Fat figs, Iſing glaſſe, Juice of Ireos, And Sea onion, Eoſypus, or Oyle of ſheeps feet } of each twelve drams and a halfe.
Turpentine, three ounces.
Roſin of the pine, Yellow wax } Of each two ounces.

Mingle them and make up your Emplaiſter, S. a. then R. theſe gums following.

Bdellium, Sagapenum, Ammoniacum } Of each one ounce.

Diſſolve

Dissolve the gums in Wine, strain them, and boyle them to the thickness of honey, and put them to the aforesaid lump of Emplaister: and so you have *Dyachilon magnum cum gummis.*

Emplaistrum Oxycroceum,

IS anodine, attracting, mollifying and comforting; asswageth paines of the Gout proceeding of a cold cause, and is good in cold aches, and by the attracting vertue it hath, it draweth out vapours *per poros cutis*, or the sweat-vents in the skin, whereby it often unladeth the body of vicious and naughty humours, which otherwise might endanger the Patient. It is thus made:

R. Saffron Ship pitch Colophonie Wax.	Of each four ounces.
Turpentine Galbanum Ammoniacum Myrrhe Olibanum Mastick.	Of each one ounce and three drams.

Compound it after this manner: first melt your wax, Colophony, and Turpentine together, then take it from the fire, and put in the Pitch while it is yet hot, then adde your Galbanum Ammoniacum,

eum, Frankinſcence and Myrrh diſſolved in vineger; next put in your Maſtick in fine powder, and laſtly your Saffron ſteeped in vineger and powdred; and ſo make your Emplaiſter according to Art.

Emplaiſtrum de minio.

THis red Lead Plaiſter diſcuſſeth humours, aſſwageth paines, mollifieth, repelleth; and is commonly uſed upon wounds and ulcers to further good healing, and induce a cicatrice; it is uſed in bruiſed and wrenched joynts, if you uſe Mr. *Gales* compoſition which I have made uſe of ſeveverall times, and alſo both to mundifie, incarnate and cicatrize.

The compoſition of the ordinary Minium-Plaiſter ſold in ſhops is as followeth.

R. Red lead, nine ounces.
Oyle of Roſes. one pound and half.
White wine Vineger, ſix ounces.

Boyl them to the juſt conſiſtence of an Emplaiſter; let your red Lead be beaten, and ſearced very fine, boyl your Oyle and vineger together till halfe the vineger be waſted, then put in your Minium, and boyle it till the vineger be quite conſumed, and the Plaiſter look blackiſh.

It is alſo prepared without Vineger in this manner.

R,

℞. Red lead one pound.
Oyl of Roſes one pound and a half.
Wax four ounces.

Firſt put your oyl on the fire with your Minium finely poudred, boyling it with ſtirring untill the colour change to blackiſh, then ſlice in the Wax, and boil it to the juſt conſiſtence.

The other of Vigo is thus.

R. Oyl of Roſes of the beſt, one pound and halfe.
Oyl of Myrtles } Of each four
Unguent populeon. } ounces.
Hens fat two ounces.
Wethers ſuet } Of each halfe a
Cowes ſuet } pound.
Hogs fat ſeven ounces,
Litharge of gold and ſilver, 3 ounces and halfe.
Ceruſſe four ounces.
Red lead three ounces
Turpentine ten ounces.
Wax as much as ſhall ſuffice.

Melt all your fats in your Oyles, then put in your mineralls finely ſearced, and boyle them untill they begin to turn blackiſh, then adde your turpentine and populeon, and laſtly ſcrape in your Wax, and boyl it up.

Emplaſtrum Ceroneum.

THis Emplaiſter is very good againſt any grief of the ſhoulders or breſt; it eaſeth the Liver, Spleen,

Spleen, and guts, helpeth the three ſorts of Dropſies; cures the pains of the upper guts, and the extream fits of the Colliek; comforts the reines, and bladder; applyed to the loynes and breaſt often, it amendeth the diſtempers of them, it availeth much in the griefs of the matrix; it helpes the gout, Sciatica, and pain in the joynts; apply it to the ſtomack of thoſe that have cold feavers, and it helpes them; it cures the bitings of mad Dogs, and the ſtinging of Serpents, Snakes, or other venemous creatures; and is made as followeth:

℞. Pitch pulld from old ſhips, Yellow wax unwaſhed, } Of each ſeven drams.
Sagapenum — ſix drams.
Ammoniacum, Turpentine, Colophony, Saffron. } Of each four drams
Aloes, Male frankinſence, Myrrhe } Of each three drams.
Styrax calamite, Maſtick, Opoponax, Galbanum, Allum, Fænugreek ſeed } Of each two drams.
Dregs of liquid Styrax.
Bdellium, — of each one dram.
Lytharge, — halfe a dram.

The

The manner of compounding I need not set down, because there is not any ingredient in this, nor any the ensuing Emplaisters which is not repeated in the former *Recipes*, with the ordering of them severally.

Basilicon magnum Vigo.

THis Emplaister of Vigo I have found singular for fresh cuts, and very incarnative in Ulcers, and all sorts of wounds; and is good in fractures after the seventh day, and is made as followeth:

R. Hogs fat Calves suet Weather suet. Goats suet Earth wormes prepared Ship pitch Rosin of the pine. Oyle of Roses Juice of Yarrow, And Woodbine. Leavs and seeds of St. *Johns* Wort	of each half a pound. of each two ounces. eight ounces. of each three ounces. Of each one handfull.

Seeth them until the juices be wasted, then strain them and put them to the liquor.

Red lead Sealed earth finely beaten. Litharge of gold and silver.	Of each 1. ounce and an halfe. Of each three ounces and half.

Of

Of the best Turpentine, six ounces.
Mastick powdred, ten drams.
White wax as much as will suffice.

And boyl it to an Emplaister, or cerot, which you will; for indeed *Vigo* calls it a cerot, but I use to put in as much wax as will make it an Emplaister.

Emplaistrum Diasulphuris.

THe Emplaister Diasulphuris is most excellent in the cure of all ulcers, of what sort soever, and is made as followeth:

R. Oyl of Sulphure. three ounces.
Wax. half an ounce.
Colophony three drams.
Myrrhe, as much in weight as all the rest.

Melt the Waxe and Colophony in the Oyle, and mix them well, then sprinkle in your Myrrhe finely powdered, and boil them with a gentle fire, ever stirring it with a spatula untill they are well mingled, then take it from the fire and make it up.

Emplaistrum Necotiani.

THis Emplaister is hot and dry, it digesteth, resolveth, and dryeth up humors that are cold moist, thick, and clammy; in the Schrophula, and other hard tumors springing from a cold cause; it mightily softens, and resolves the Strumæ, and all other hard tumours having their beginning from cold

cold humours. The compoſition follows:

℞. The juice of the greateſt Nicotian, half a pound
The juice of the great pontick Wormwood three ounces.

Oyles of Hypericon, Ireos and Elder, of each one ounce and half.

Leaves of great Pontick wormwood, Prunellæ, Mathiolus, great Scrophulary, of each one handfull. White wine, one ounce and half. Boil them altogether to the conſumption of almoſt all the wine, and juices in a veſſell of braſſe, alwaies ſtirring it with a wodden ſpatula, then ſtrain it in a preſſe, then melt together theſe things, following.

Yellow wax, four ounces.

Goats ſuet, Turpentine, of each two ounces.

Maſtick
Myrrh
Frankinſcence, } Of each one ounce finely powdred

and put them all together to the other liquor, and boyle them a little, then cool it, and make it up.

Sir Philip Paris *his Emplaiſter.*

THis Emplaiſter is excellent for divers things, if you lay it upon the ſtomack it provoketh appetite, and taketh any griefe from the ſame; layd to the belly, it eaſeth the Collick ſpeedily; laid to the reines it ſtoppeth the bloudy flux, running of the reines, heat of the kidneys and weaknes of the back, it healeth ſwellings, aches, bruiſes; it breaketh fellons, and apoſthumes, and

healeth them; it draweth out humours with out breaking the skin: it healeth the diseases of the fundament: layd upon the head it helpeth the headach, uvula, and eyes: layd to the belly, it provoketh the monthes; and apteth the matrice for conception. The composition is as followeth:

R. Common oyl, two pounds.
Red lead } Of each one pound
Ceruse } beaten small.
Castell soap, twelve ounces.

Incorporate these well together in an earthen pan, well glased before you put them to boyle; then put them upon a gentle fire of coales for one houre, ever stirring it with a spatula, then encrease fire till the red turne grayish, continuing your stirring, drop a little upon a trencher, if it cleave not thereto, then it is enough; dip linnen cloathes therein and smooth them with a sleek-stone, the rest make up in rolles, it will last twenty years.

Let the Artist observe a true boyling of all Emplaisters; for over much boyling not onely makes the Emplaister too hard, but also evaporates the vertues of divers ingredients: likewise, too little boyling doth not incorporate them, neither will they stick upon the place, besides the inconvenience of carrying them; let all your gummes in any Emplaister be finely powdered, dissolved in sack or Vineger, and strained through a canvas, and the vineger or sack evaporated at the fire, and then put

to the reſt; where Turpentine or Saffron are added it muſt be when the reſt are boyled enough, giving them but two or three walmes after you have put them in; and with thoſe Emplaiſters which I have here ſet down, you need not fear to dreſſe any wound whether inciſed or contuſed, or any ulcer of what ſort ſoever.

Next I ſhal ſhew you what oyls and unguents it is needfull to have in readineſſe for ſtore, and how you ſhall make them, and they are theſe.

Unguentum { Ægyptiacum, Album camphoratum, Populeon, Mel ſaponis, Dialthæa, Arregon, Martiatum, Agrippa, Tutia, Spleneticum.

And firſt of Ægyptiacum.

THis Unguent doth ſcour and mundifie all rotten ulcers, and is beſt uſed ſcalding hot, for then the uſuall paine and corroſion it procureth will be the ſooner paſt over; in like manner, it is to be uſed in any venemous wounds made either with poiſoned ſhot, or bit with mad dogs, or any other venemous creature, or in great contuſed wounds, wherein for preventing them from the fear of a gangrene it excelleth; it ſerveth alſo to be uſed alone, or mixed with any lotion for ulcers of the mouth or throat, eſpecially in the ſcurvy.

This unguent drieth vehemently, and is abſterſive; of temperament hot and dry, and is made as followeth:

R. Verdigreaſe; five drams.
Hony. fourteen drams.
Strong Vineger, ſeven drams.

Boyle them all together to an Oyntment thick and red.

Album Camphoratum.

THe White Ointment with Camphire is good to coole and heale any hot moiſt Puſtles; it cureth excoriation of the skin in any place, but chiefly in the yard, betwixt *glans* and *præputium*; it alſo healeth burnings and ſcaldings very well, and is good to be applied to any painfull ulcer, for it aſſwageth pain, and healeth well; it is cold, anodine, mollificative, and attractive. It is made as followeth:

R. Oyle of Roſes, nine ounces.
Good Ceruſſe waſhed in Roſe-water, 3 ounces
White Wax, two ounces.

Make it into an Oyntment according to Art; if you will have it with Camphire, then adde to this proportion of Camphire two drams.

Unguentum Populeon.

THis Oyntment ſerveth well to aſſwage the pains of the Scurvy, by annoynting the parts grieved

grieved therewith, it asswageth paine in any part of the body, and it easeth the dolour of a caustick medicine by being applyed cold upon a Pledget to the place grieved: it procures sleep in Feavers, if you annoynt the temples, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet therewith: it is cold and moyst, and is made as followeth.

R. Buds of Popular tree fresh gathered, one pound and halfe.

New Hogs Lard unsalted, three pounds.

Beat the buds, and macerate them in the grease untill such time as you may get these herbs following,

Leaves of black Poppy,
Mandrake,
Tops of Brambles,
Leaves of Henbane,
Night-shade,
Lettuce,
Prickmadam,
House-Leek,
Violets,
Navelwort.
Burre, of each three ounces.

Beat them all and mingle them with the fat, and buds, and so let them stand ten dayes, then powre to them a pint of Rose-water, and boyle them with a gentle fire untill the water and all the Liquor be consumed; coole it a little, and straine it, and if need be boyle it againe untill it come to an Oint-

ment. In want of Mandrake take a double quantity of Henbane.

Unguentum Dialthæa.

THe Unguent of Dialthæa, or Marſhmallowes is good againſt all paines of the breaſt, of a cold cauſe, and againſt the Pluriſie; it warmeth, mollifieth, and comforteth all the parts of the body, which are evill diſpoſed through cold infirmities; it is good againſt ſtiffeneſſe, and pains in the joynts in the Scurvie. It is good for cut Nerves, paines in the ſides, and hardneſſe of the ſinews, and is reſolutive: and is thus made.

R. Roots of Marſhmallowes, two pounds.
Linſeeds,
Fenugreek, of each one a pound.
Pulpe of Sea-Onion, half a pound.
Oyle, four pounds.
Wax, one pound.
Turpentine,
Gum of Ivy,
Galbanun,
Colophony, } Of each two ounces.
Roſin, of each half a pound.

Let the Roots bee well waſhed and bruiſed, as alſo the Fenugreek-ſeed, Linſeed, and Sea Onion, and then put them to macerate for three dayes in eight pound of water, the fourth day boyle them and ſtrain out the Mucilage or thick ſlime, and then,

R. Of

R. Of this Mucilage, two pounds.

And boyl it with the Oyle, untill the juice be consumed; then put in the Wax, Rosin, & Colophony, and when they are melted, adde your Turpentine, lastly, your Galbanum and Gum of Ivy dissolved in Vineger, must be put in, and so boyle them all a little; then take it from the fire and stirr it untill it be almost quite colde, that all may be well incorporated together.

Mel Saponis.

THis is made of Hony and Sope mixed together of each equall parts, and is applied for the first medicine to burnings or scaldings to take out the fire, and is for that purpose exceeding good.

Unguentum Arregon.

THis Ointment is called one of the four hot Oyntments, and is generally good against all cold affects of the outward parts of the body; it much warmeth, and comforteth the sinews; it is good against Convulsions, and Cramps; it is good to annoynt the ridge bone of the back, and the parts neer the Kidneys against the paines thereof, and also to annoint the stomack and belly, upon any cold grief, it is also good to annoint the body of them which have the quartane Feaver, the falling sickness, the pains of the joynts, and the like cold diseases: and is thus made:

R. Rosemary
Marjerom
Mother time
Rue
Roots of Cuckoe-pint,
Roots of wild cucumb. } Of each four ounces and half.

Bay leaves
Sage
Savine
Briony roots
Fleabane. } Of each four ounces.

Laurell, nine ounces.
Leaves of wilde cucumber. } Of each half a pound.
Nep. }

Let all these be gathered in the moneth of May, and well cleansed, and beat them greene, and macerate them seven dayes in six pound of the best oyle and one pint of *Aqua Vitæ*, then boyle them untill they be shrunk, and the water consumed, then straine the Oyle, in which you shall melt these things following.

Wax, fifteen ounces.
Bears grease,
Oyl of Bayes, of each three ounces.
Oyl of Musk, half an ounce.
Oyle of Peter one ounce,
Butter, four ounces.

Work these well altogether, then strow into them these powders following.

Mastick

Maſtick
Olibanum
Pellitory
Euphorbium
Ginger
Pepper.
} Of each one ounce.

Theſe being all finely powdred, muſt be ſprinkled into the former, and ſo reduced into the forme of an unguent.

Unguentum Martiatum.

THis Unguent as it is compoſed of many ingredients, ſo it is good for many griefs: for it diſcuſſeth cold cauſes in the head, ſinewes and joints; it removeth paine from the breaſt, and ſtomacke proceeding from cold, it prevaileth againſt convulſions, it helpeth the reſolution of the ſinews, dead palſie, and the hip gout, the gout in the hands or feet, and other joints of the body; it mollifieth hard puſtles, and tumors in the fleſh; it aſſwageth the hard ſwellings of the liver and ſpleen, eaſeth the paine in the ſmall guts, and cureth the ache in the reines, and is chiefly uſed in dropſies, and affects of the ſpleen: and is thus made.

R. Bay leaves, } Of each eight
Roſemary. } ounces.
Rue, ſeven ounces.
Tamarisk, ſix ounces.

Dane-

Danewort	Pimpinell
Marjerum	Agrimony
Savine	Wormwood
Water-mints	Primroſes
Sage	Our ladies herb
Baſil	Tops of Elder
Poly mountain	Orpine
Calamint	Houſleek
Mugwort	Yarrow
Envia Campane	Germander
Bettony	Centaury
Brank urſine	Great plantaine
Clivers.	Strawberry leaves
Winde-flower or Pelitory of the wall.	Smiths baum Cinque-foyle.

Of each of theſe four ounces and half.

Roots of Marſh mallow,
Cummin ſeed,
Myrrhe. } Of each 3. ounces.

Fenugreek, one ounce and half.
Seed of the great nettle.

Violets	Valerian the greater
Red poppy	Moſchata
Horſe mint	Wood-ſorel
Garden mint	Harts tongue
Sorrell	Oxe eye
Venus haire	Southernwood
Woodbine	Harts marrow

Carduus

Carduus, Styrax calamite of each half an ounce.
Butter, ten dramms.
Beares fat
Hens fat
Maſtick
Frankinſence, of each one ounce.
Nard oyl, two ounces.
Wax, two pounds.

Your herbs being all freſh ſhall be ſhred, and infuſed ſeven dayes in eight pound of Oyle, and odoriferous wine, on the eighth day boyl them to the compſumtion of the Wine, cool it a little and ſtrain it; then put in again your oyle into the pan and heat it on the fire gently, and being pretty warme put into it your butter, ſuet, fats, oyle, and wax, next your ſtorax diſſolved in Wine, and a little Turpentine mingled with it, then powder your Maſtick, Myrrhe, and Frankinſence, and ſprinkle them into the reſt, then mingle and incorporate them all well together with a ſpatula, and put them up.

Unguentum Agrippæ.

THis Oyntment is good againſt the Dropſie, affects of the Spleen, and paine in the belly; it doth mollifie, attenuate, divide, and diſſipate *Oedemata corporis*, as ſaith *Philip Barrow*; it is good in old affects of the ſinews eaſeth pain of the kidneyes, and by annointing looſeth the belly. It is thus made:

R. Roots

R. Rootes of Briony, two pounds.
Rootes of wild Cucumber, one pound.
Scales of ſea onyon, halfe a pound.
Freſh rootes of Oris, three ounces.
Roots of male-Fern
Danewort. } of each two ounces.
Aron. }

Beat them all freſh, and ſteep them in foure pound of white ſweet Oyle the ſpace of ſix or eight daies, then boyle them with a gentle fire, untill the roots begin to ſhrink, then ſtraine them, and put to your oyle of white wax ſix ounces, and melt them together to the conſiſtence of an unguent.

Unguentum Tutiæ.

THis ointment is a good dryer, and is uſed in diſtillations of the eyes, and is aſtringent, cooling, ſtopping, and filling up. It is thus made.

R. Tutty ſtone, prepared two ounces.
Calaminaris ſtone, often burned and quenched in plantain water } one ounce.

Powder them very fine, then take
Hogs fat, one pound and halfe.

Waſh it in Roſe water three or foure times, then put it into your powders, and worke them well together to an ointment. Inſtead of hogs greaſe you may make the oyntment with unguent of Roſes, and that will be the beſt.

Unguentum

Unguentum Splenicum,

IS uſed in affects of the Spleen, and very neceſſary to be in readineſs, and is made as followeth :

R. Oyle of Capers, one ounce.
Oyle of Lillies, and
Camomile,
Freſh Butter,
Juice of Briony, and
Sow-bread, of each halfe an ounce.

Boyle them to the conſumption of the juices, and then adde theſe things following.

Ammoniacum diſſolved in Vineger, two drams
Hens fat, (and a halfe.
Marrow of Calves legs,
Oeſypus, of each halfe an ounce.
The bark of the roots of Tamarisk, and Capers,
Ceterach,
Roots of Fearn, of each one dram.
Powder of the ſeeds of *Agnus caſtus*,
and Broome, of each one ſcruple.

Wax, as much as will ſerve to make them up into the form of an Unguent.

Theſe are all Unguents very neceſſary for a Surgeon to have continually in ſtore, for with theſe he may be able through his own practice to dreſs any wound, from the firſt to the laſt. Next we will look what Oyles are fiting to be had, and thoſe I conceive may be ſuch as follow, that is,

Oyle

Oyle of Roſes.

THis Oyle is anodine, and doth refrigerate, and corroborate, and therefore is good againſt hot Diſeaſes as Eryſepilas &c. alſo with *Mel Roſarum* it is a good balme for wounds in the head, and elſewhere, and hath divers other worthy uſes in Chirurgery, and is thus made.

R. Oyle Olive, one pound.

In the which you ſhall infuſe foure ounces of red Roſes (gathered, blowne and ſtamped in a morter) in a glaſſe veſſel, and ſet them in the Sun for ſeven or eight dayes; then boyle it a little, and ſtraine it, and adde as many more Roſes, and Sunne and ſtraine them as you did the former, ſhaking them every day; do thus three ſeverall times, but let the laſt infuſion ſtand forty days in the Sun, and then you may either ſet them up ſo, or ſtrain them out which you will.

Oyle of Dill,

IS anodine and comforting, it concocteth crude tumours, cauſeth ſleep, mitigateth the headach, refreſheth the wearied members, ſtrengtheneth the ſinews, diſcuſſeth wind, is profitable for Convulſions, and aſswageth aches, eaſeth pains, and hath many other good uſes: and is thus made.

R. Oyle Olive, one pound.

Flowers and leaves of Dill, four ounces.

Make

Make three ſeverall infuſions, as you did your Roſes; to the laſt infuſion you muſt put four ounces of the juice of Dill, and boyle the Oyle gently untill the juice be conſumed.

Oyle of Camomile.

OYle of Camomile reſolveth moderately, and calefieth by annoynting the parts grieved; it is good for the Collick, Stone, wearineſs, and for Aches, Feavers, and for all other things with the former; it is alſo very convenient in Clyſters for all gripings and torſions of the guts, and yieldeth great comfort to the intrayles by the good odour and warmth thereof. It is made by infuſion forty dayes, with the flowers and Oyle-olive, as before you did your Dill.

Oyle of worms.

THis Oyle of Earth-worws helpeth the aches of the joynts, in any part of the body, and doth ſtrengthen and comfort well the ſinews weakned and payned; and is good againſt Convulſions, and Cramps; and is alſo a good balme for wounded ſinnews, and is made as followeth.

R. Earth worms, halfe a pound.

Waſh them well in white Wine, and then put to them,

Common Oyle, two pounds.
Wine, eight ounces.

Boyle

Boyle them in a well glaſed Veſſell, untill the wine be conſumed, then ſtraine it, and put it up.

Oyl of Lillies.

THis Oyle doth moderately warm, and reſolve, aſſwageth paine, mollifieth hard tumours, doth much mitigate the violence of diſeaſes and is very effectuall againſt paines of the breſt and ſtomack, and allayeth all the inordinatens of the reins and bladder, and is good with the other unctious things to uſe to anoint the lower parts of women in travell; it is made as your former Oyls of Lilly flowers and Oyle, but the yellow ſpikes in the middeſt of the flowers muſt be thrown away.

Oyle of Rue,

IS good for the pain in the knees, and groynes, for the gowt, paine of the head and midriffe, ſprung from a hot and dry cauſe. It warms and comforts the bladder, matrice, and ſides, and helps their griefs; and is made of Rue bruiſed, and Oyle olive, as Oyle of Roſes is made.

Oyle of Pepper.

OYle of Pepper is good in any cold grief of the Nerves, as the Palſie, Cramp, Convulſion, trembling, and luxation; it helpeth the falling ſickneſs, hip-gowt, and payns in the joynts; it eaſeth the pains of the Backe, and Chollick, opens obſtru-

obstructions, and wonderfully helps the matrice; by calefying it and drying up the humidity thereof; it helpeth the cold griefes of the fundament, the diseases of the kidneys and bladder, and breaks the stone; and is made as followeth.

℞. Of Pepper long, Black, and White, } Of each three drams.

Of Myrobal. { Chebel. Belliric. Emblic. Ind. } Of each six drams.

Roots of Smallage and Fennell, } Of each three drams and half.

Sagapenum, Opoponax, Ammoniacum, Henbane } Of each two drams and half.

Turbith. two drams;

Ginger. three drams.

The fresh tendrells of time,

Green Rue, of each one handfull.

Steep them according to Art in sufficient quantity of Aquavitæ, and oyle of wall-flowers, two pound, then boyle them to the consumption of the Aquavitæ.

Oyle of Fox.

THis oyle is good for paine in the joints, gout, ſciatica, and cureth the ache of the kidneyes and back: It is compounded after this manner.

R. The fatteſt Fox you can get, of a middle age, and well hunted, and newly kild, and garbiſh him quickly, and fley him, and cut him in ſmall pieces, and break all his bones, well, then boyle him in

White wine and
Spring water, ſix pound.

Let him boyle thus untill halfe the liquor be waſted, very well ſcumming it at the firſt boyling, then put into the veſſel.

Of the ſweeteſt old oyl, four pounds.
Common ſalt, three ounces.
Flowers of Sage,
and Time. of each one pound.

Then boyle it againe until almoſt all the water be conſumed, and then powre into it eight pound of water, wherein hath been well boyled one good handful of Dill, and another of Time, then boyle them altogether with an eaſie fire until all the water be waſted, then ſtraine it, and eparate the oyle from the moyſture, and keep it for thy uſe.

Oyle of Caſtoreum.

THE Oyle of Caſtoreum, or Beaver-cod, is good in all cold affects of the braine and nerves, if you anoint the back bone with it; it will cure the extreame ſhaking of Agues; it availeth much in the palſie, cramp, convulſions and all joynt aches; the compoſition is as followeth.

R. Caſtor Styrax calamint Galbanum. Empho bium Caſſia lignea Saffron Oppoponax Carpobaltome Spikenard Coſtus.	Of each three drams.
Engliſh Galingale Camells haire Long peper Black pepper Savine Pellitory.	of each two drammes and halfe.
Oyle, three pounds Spaniſh wine, two pounds.	

Diſſolve the *Galbanum* and *Oppoponax* in the ſack, and beat all the reſt, and put them and the Oyle altogether into the ſack, and boyle them in a dou-

ble veſſell; then ſtrain them and put to the Liquor the Gums being diſſolved, and ſtrained, and boyl them againe often ſtirring them, that the Gums may not ſtick in the bottom; let the ſtorax be diſſolved in wine by it ſelf, and then put to it one dram and a half of Turpentine, and to mingle them altogether.

Oyle of Euphorbium.

OYle of *Euphorbium* is very excellent in all cold griefes of the Nerves, and paines in the joynts cauſed by cold, it helpeth the paines of the Liver, and ſpleen, and is a good head-purge againſt the megrim, lithargy, and ſwimming in the head and is thus made.

℞. Stavis acre.
Sopewort, of each half an ounce.
Pellitory, ſixe drams.
Dry mountaine calamint, one ounce and half.
Coſtus, ten drams.
Caſtor, five drams.

Bruiſe them and macerate them three daies in three pintes and a halfe of ſweet wine, then boyl them with one pint and a half of the oyle of Wall-gilly-flowers untill the wine be almoſt waſted, then ſprinkle into it of white freſh *Euphorbium* finely powdred half an ounce. Mingle them well together, and boyle it to the juſt conſiſtence.

Oyle of Amber.

THis Oyle is made by distillation, and is very good for the paine of the head, resolution of the sinews, and Falling evil, if one drop or two be taken with water of Bettony or Lavender, or in fair water it preserveth from poyson, and mixed with parsley water, or malmesey, it is a singular remedy in discussing diseases of the Reines and Bladder, bringing forth the stone, and opening the passage of the urine; it profiteth in the Collick and Strangullion; four drops put into a little Angelica water, and so given to a woman in travell, refresheth all the weak faculties of the body, confirmeth and openeth the braine: and is extolled by *CROLLIVS*, for the admirablest medicine in the Apoplexy and Epilepsie; also for the Plague, if one drop be rubbed on the nostrills morning and evening, it preserveth the party; to one infected it is given from one scruple to two in Cardinus water; you may also make up little cakes with sugar and some appropriate water, as Lavender water, Bettony water, water of Lind-flowrs, and mingle with it some few drops of this oyle, and let them be eaten by those that have the palsie, apoplexy, or falling sickness: In the fit of any of the aforesaid diseases, it is good to annoint the nape of the neck and nostthrils, or to cast a drop or two upon the coals, and hold the patients head over them: if you

anoynt a few drops of it upon the breaſt, and noſthrils of women affected with the diſeaſes of the mother, it helpeth it, and keepeth it in his place and this, the aforelaid cakes will doe being eaten: it is availeable in fainting, or the paſſion of the heart in agues three drops being taken in Carduus water at the comming of the fit, and ſo ſweat upon it, and the ague will be gone: it is good to dry a catarrhous rheume: it cures the tooth-ache, proceeding from cold defluxions, if you mingle it with plantain water and gargariſe it. In the yellow Jaundiſe given with water of endive, chicory or celandine; in retention of womens months ſeven or eight drops in balme water helpeth: in vomiting of bloud three drops given in colts foot water, tormentil water, or water of ſloes, it stayeth it; it cures the Vertigo in the head, the megrim, and aſtoniſhmeneſſe; taken in fennel water it mendeth the ſight, and it helpeth the ſtitch in the ſide, and is thus made.

R. Amber powdred twelve drammes.

Put it into a large glaſſe, or a retort, and powre to it as much of the ſharpeſt white wine vineger, let them digeſt in horſe dung for eight daies, then put to it twice ſo much dry ſand or flints out of the river beaten to powder, and diſtill it according to Art with your retort in ſand, increaſing your degrees of fire as you ſee cauſe. This oyle muſt be rectified out of ſand or ſalt, and then waſhed with Raine water.

Oyle

Oyle of Nutmegs.

THis oyl being drunk with wine driveth down womens months and alſo the quick and dead fruit; the ſame it doth if it be given in a ſpoone with a little ſugar; being taken with wine it takes away all paines of the head comming of cold; it comforts the maw, and opens the liver, milt, and kidneys; it is excellent againſt beating of the heart, and faintneſſe and ſwounding, if yee drink thereof and anoint the region of the heart therewith; it makes good bloud and expelleth flegmatick and mellancholick humour, and makes a man merry: being uſed at night it takes away all fancies and dreames: if any had a wound or a broken rib by a fall or ſtroak, let him drink this oyle with any wound drink, and it will help marvellouſly: it is good in all filthy ſores, and for all cold diſeaſes of the jojnts and ſinnews; it makes ſweet breath, it helps the ſpleen if the left ſide be anointed; it helps all affects of the bladder if it be drunk, and is thus made.

R. Nutmegs bruiſed, five pounds.

Spring water, fifty pounds,

Macerate them the ſpace of four and twenty hours, then diſtill them in a large Limbecke with a cooler.

Oyle of Coſtus.

THis oyle warmeth and comforteth the nerves, and ſinews, and opens their oppilations; it alſo comforts all the nervous parts; it is good for the ſtomack, Liver, and the falling of the hair, hinders baldneſſe, and makes a good colour, and ſmell of the whole body; it is made as followeth,

℞. Bitter Coſtus, two ounces.
Caſſia lignea, one ounce.
Tops of Marjerom, eight ounces.

Bruiſe them and macerate them two dayes in ſufficient wine then boyl them in three pounds of oyle olive waſhed with wine, in a double veſſell, untill the wine be waſted.

Oyl of Wax.

OYle of Bees-Wax healeth wounds contuſed, and incited, laying a cloath wet therein on the wound, being firſt joyned together by ſtitching; taken one dram with white wine, it ſtayeth the ſhedding of the haire on the head or beard, the place being anointed therewith; it provokes urine being ſtopped; it helps ſtitches, and paines in the loynes, taking the ſaid quantity in white wine; it helpeth the cold gowt, or ſciatica, and all other griefes comming of cold, and is thus made.

R. Yellow wax, one pound.

Melt it and put to it powder of tile ſhards three pound

pound, mingle them and put them in retort, and draw out the Oyle with a convenient heat; you may rectifie it in a retort without tiles, by adding water. Your fire shall be made above the retort untill it leave hissing, then make it under your retort.

Oyl of S. Johns wort compounded.

THis is an admirable balme for wounds, being used as hot as it can be indured, and at the first dressing hotter: it is a sure medicine for all venemous wounds, all bitings of mad doggs, or of venemous wormes, very hot applyed, and the parts about anointed therewith warme, and a good cordiall given inwardly: it is good in wounds either incised, contused, or stabbed, and is indeed so excellent that you need use no other oyle; it is a comfortable medicine against all paines, aches, and witherings of the outward limbs proceeding of cold causes, using it warme with good friction, and a Plaister of Burgundy pitch spread on leather, and applyed thereon, or rather the sliptict plaister of Paracelsus: the composition is as followeth,

R. Strong white wine, three pounds.
Ripe tops of St.
Johns wort, four handfulls.

Bruise them, and macerate them in the wine, in a glasse vessell well stopped for two dayes; then boile it in a double vessel, and straine it hard, and put to the

the liquor more flowers and tops of S. Johns wort, as you did before. Do this three times and then ſtrain it, and put to the Liquor for every pound.

Old Oyle, foure pounds.
Turpentine, ſix ounces.
Oyle of wormwood, three ounces.
Dittany,
Gentian,
Holy-thiſtle,
Tormentill,
Ladies Thiſtle,
Sweet Calamus. } of each two drams.
Worms often waſhed in Wine, two ounces.

Bruiſe them all and put them to the reſt, and ſtop them cloſe, and ſunne them forty dayes, then put them up.

Oyle of Elders.

THE Oyle of Elder flowers doth leniſie and purge the ſkin, is good for the obſtructions of the Liver, helpful for the joynts and nerves pained, the parts grieved being anointed therewith; given in Clyſters it provoketh ſtools, healeth the yellow jaundiſe, amendeth belly-ach, and eaſeth the pains thereof, and is made as followeth.

R. Elder-flowers and Oyle Olive, infuſed as you do Oyle of Roſes.

Linſeed

Linseed Oyle.

LInseed Oyle, or Oyle of Flax-seed is anodine, cureth Con.usions, mitigateth the hardness of the Arteries, Muscles & Nerves, asswageth the pain of the Piles or Hemorrhoids, and helpeth the unnatural clefts, chaps and issures of the fundament; it is used with good success to anoynt the secret parts in child-birth, and in poultisses for womens sore breasts; it is made by expression bruising your seeds, and putting them in *Balneo* foure or five hours, and then straine them with a Screw-press.

Oyles of Egges.

THis Oyle cleanseth the skin, and taketh away the filthiness, and all the scars thereof occasioned by cuts and bitings: or, at the least, much diminisheth them, so that they can hardly be seen; it cureth burnings, killeth Ring-worms, healeth excoriations, and is prevalent against any ulcer, chaps, or ill matter, arising out of the flesh either in the hands, feet, armes, or legges, or in any other part of the body, and is made as followeth:

R. Yolks of Egges sodden hard, put them into a glased vessell, and heat them well at the fire, but so as they burne not; then as hot as can be,

be, put them in a canvas bag, and preſſe out the Oyle.

Note that whilſt you heat them, it will make your Oyle the better if you ſprinkle them with a little aromatick wine warm.

Oyle-Olive is made of ripe Olivs by preſſing them.

Oyle of whelps.

THis Oyle is of wonderfull force to aſſwage pain, to bring ſhot wounds to ſuppuration, and cauſe the falling away of the eſcar; it is thus made.

℞. Oyle of Lillies or Violets four pounds.

Boyle in it two Whelps newly whelped, untill the fleſh part from the bones, then put into them of

Earth-worms prepared, one pound.

Boyle them again, and ſtrain them hard, and put to the Oyle,

Venice Turpentine, four ounces.
Spirit of wine, one ounce.

Mingle them according to Art.

Oyle of Bayes.

OYle of Bayes is a medicine calefying, mollifying opening, and diſcuſſing, and doth much mitigate the Collick delivered into the body by

by Clyſter: It is a preſent remedy againſt cold griefs of the Braine, Nerves, Arteries, and Loines; the Parties anoynted therewith: it is good for the Palſie, Sciatica, the hardneſs and paines of the Spleen, and is much uſed, as well to cure the Scab, and Ring-worme, as the Scurvy; and is thus made.

R. Bay-berries ripe and freſh gathered. *q ſ*,

Beat them and boyle them with ſufficient water untill the fat ſwimmeth on the top, then preſs them, and ſeparate the Oyle from the water according to Art.

Oyle of Sweet-Almonds,

DOth lenifie the roughneſs of the breaſt and throat, as alſo the hardneſs and drineſs of the joynts: it is good againſt the Conſumption of the Lungs; it is alſo of good uſe to be drunk in the Hectick-feavers; it ſtayeth the cough, and aſſwageth the heat of Urine, healeth ulcers by injection, is very good in *cholica*, or *iliaca paſsio* to be drunk, and adminiſterd in Clyſters, and is thus made:

R. Sweet-Almonds dry, not mouldy, and well rubbed, *q ſ*.

Beat them well, and put them in a Preſs, and preſs out the Oyle without heat.

Oyle

Oyle of bitter Almonds.

THis Oyle doth open obſtructions; diſcuſſeth wind and vapours, but chiefly it healeth deafneſſe the hiſſing and paine of the ears, lenifieth the hardneſſe of the ſinews, and maketh the face and hands faire, and is made as the oyle of Sweet-Almonds.

Oyle of Vitriol.

THis Oyle comforteth the ſtomach after a wonderfull manner, and ſtirreth up the appetite; it defendeth the whole body from apoſtumes and inflammations, and therefore it is uſed with good ſucceſſe in the plurifie, and alſo in vulnerary drinks it is approved good: It helpeth the infirmities of the lights taken with the water of Fennell or fumitory: it cutteth away the melancholy humors from the ſtomach, being taken with balme-water. It conſumeth phlegme, cures the Colick and the looſeneſſe of the belly: It quencheth the thirſt in Feavers, cures the hickock and loathing of meat: It attenuateth the bloud defendeth wounded parts grieved from feare of gangrene, or putrefaction of the bloud: It conglutinateth ruptures as well of bones as veins, and doth exceedingly comfort and corroborate all the parts of mans body, and may well be numbred as a principall amongſt cordiall medicines: It is alſo a very good medicine, not onely

onely in preventing the ſcurvy taken inwardly, but alſo in the cure of the ſcurvy many wayes both inwardly taken with any comfortable wine, or with beer for need, or to make a beverage therewith; and daily to uſe it in ſmall quantity, namely four drops for a doſe: in the Calenture it exceleth all other medicines taken in Plaintain, Sorrel, or any other water, or onely in faire water: It is good to rub foul black teeth to make them clean and white but uſe it not often, for then it will conſume them: In ulcerations of the mouth throat, or uvula that reſiſt ordinary medicines, touch the ulcerated part but once with this Oyle, and the ulcerations will heal very faſt afterwards with any ordinary medicines and helps, remembring as cauſe ſhal require to uſe due evacuations or phlebotomy: it is good in the ſquinancy or anſina uſed certain drops in a fit gargarisme or lotion, namely to make it ſome what ſoure, and then gargarize warm therewith, for it mightily quencheth inflammations, and tempereth well the bloud, and being likewiſe a little thereof given to drink, namely ſix drops in ſuch a caſe it is much the better, alwayes remembring that in all ſuch diſeaſes there be looſeneſs of the belly, and ſometimes Phlebotomy: Moreover, in Ulcers and Fiſtula's, ſcarce a better medicine is found to inlarge a ſtrict orifice, remove a callow, or truly to correct, and prepare any inveterate Ulcer to good healing, onely by touching it with lint

lint on the end of a probe, thereby putting the medicine to the place where the cauſe is: It is a good corrective in all purging medicines, and helpeth them to do their office; for it comforteth the whole body, and giveth a gratefull taſte almoſt to a medicine: It is alſo good to a weake ſtomach oppreſſed with phlegme or ſlime, and helpeth appetite taken in Conſerve of Roſes; There is no medicine more precious in peſtilential Feavers. The true and utmoſt doſe cannot be juſtly ſet down, but muſt be made by the taſte, putting in ſo much as may make the vehicle or medicine ſharp, or ſouriſh; for your purges they ſhall onely bee a little ſharpned with certaine drops thereof, only to alter a little the taſte; but in the Callenture, ſtrong Feavers, or peſtilential Feavers, a greater doſe may well bee taken according to diſcretion and judgement; but note this, That if you put any of it into any liquid medicine, as Barly-water, Juleps or ſuch like, which you intend to divide in ſeverall doſes, let the glaſſe be alwayes ſhaken well before you poure it out, elſe the oyl will lie at the bottome, and make the laſt doſe not onely too ſharp to be taken, but alſo dangerous: The making of it is, as followeth.

R. Of Hungarian-copperas, or of the beſt Engliſh copperas, what you will.

Melt it in a skillet, then divide it into thick pieces, which you ſhall calcine upon the coales untill they look

look a little reddish, and then powder them and sprinkle them with the best spirit of Wine, then put it into an earthen retort that will endure the fire, and keep your fire by degrees to the height of heat for three daies, or untill the receiver being before full of fumes do become clear; let the distilled liquor be rectified, and separate them one from another, that is to say, the spirit of wine, the sharp spirit of Vitriol, and the strong heavy Oyle.

Oyle of Sulphur.

THis Oyle is good to make the teeth white, to take away the morphew, cureth venereall ulcers, expelleth diseases arising from wind or cold: It is good against the falling-sickness, shortness of breath, evill affections of the lungs, easeth the Tooth ach, and is (being well prepared) a true cordial medicine: the manner of making it, is after this sort.

R. A bell of glass, holding at the least sixteene pounds, for the larger it is the better; put it upon a great earthen vessell containing about nine or ten gallons, with three or foure stayes to rest the bell upon; let your earthen pot be so well nealed, as that it will endure the fire, then put in your brimstone into the pot, and set it on the fire, and whelm over it the bell, casting in now and then fresh brimstone as the first wastes; you shall have more

ſtore of oyle if you put your earthen veſſel into a furnace with fire under it, that the brimſtone may bee alwayes melted: This muſt be done beſt in rainy-weather, and in a cellar, and before you kindle your brimſtone, you ſhall ſmoake your bell with ſage.

Oyle of Brick-bats, and Tyle-ſtones.

THis Oyle is alſo called Oyle of Philoſophers, the oldeſt is the beſt, it doth attenuate, and penetrate upward, digeſteth and conſumeth all excrementall matter, and is profitable for cold affections of the ſpleen, veines, bladder, nerve, womb, joynts, and for the Lethargy, Apoplexy, and Falling-ſickneſſe, and many other the like griefes, and is thus made:

℞. Old bricks digged out of the ground, and broken in pieces to the bigneſſe of an apple, heat them red hot in the fire, and quench them in oyle of Roſemary, or clear old Oyle-olive, untill they be full of Oyle; then beat them ſmall, and put the powder into a glaſſe retort, or cucurbite, well fitted in a furnace, and ſurely luted, and diſtill it by ſublimation.

Oyle of Turpentine.

OYle of Turpentine is taken inwardly for shortneſſe of breath, the Ptiſick, againſt the Stone, the Collick, cold, and windy affections of the breaſt, it is outwardly uſed to heale ſinnews wounded, or troubled with any intemperature; alſo to fill ulcers with fleſh and knit them up, leaving no cicatrice in them: it is made in this manner.

R. Venice Turpentine, twenty eight pound.
Fayre Water, ninety ſix pound.

Put them into a copper veſſell with a cover, and a cooler, and diſtill a thin white oyle; increaſe the fire and you ſhall have it yellow: make your fire yet hotter, and it will come red; theſe three liquors would be ſeparated by diſtillation againe.

Oyle of Spike.

OYle of Spike doth calefiy, attenuate, diſcuſſe; and is very profitable to them that have the gowt proceeding of a cold cauſe, or to comfort any member benumned, alſo it is good againſt the falling ſickneſſe, and convulſions, the temples, and nape of the neck, yea and the whole head to be anoynted there with is very profitable: it is made as followeth:

R. Lavender Spike, three ounces.
Sweet Oyle, one pound.

Wine and Water, of each two ounces and half, Boyl them in a double veſſell to the conſumption of the Wine and Water, and keep it for thy uſe.

Oyl of Antimony.

THis Oyl is good for them that have convulſions, or any aſtoniſhing diſeaſe, and other evill affections of the brain, four graines thereof drunk; it aſſwageth the pain of the gowt, and chollick, cureth Feavers, helpeth the bladder ulcerate, and wonderfully helpeth the Canker, Fiſtula, *Phagadena*; the fretting or eating pox, the wolfe, and all other ſorts of ulcers, and is thus made,

R. Crude Antimony } Of each one
Mercury ſublimate, } pound.

Make them into powder, and put them into a glaſs retort with a large neck, and ſet it in a furnace of reverberation, well and cloſe, and make your fire by degreees, and a curdly ſubſtance will diſtill into the receiver hanging to the neck of the retort, which by putting under a gentle fire will melt; that fatty liquor muſt be rectified and put up cloſe.

Oyle of Myrtils.

OYl of Myrtils refrigerateth, aſtringeth, and comforteth, but properly the heart, ſtomack, and brain, and the nerves; it is good in fractures, for it cools, and reſiſts putrifaction; it is made as foloweth.

R. Myr-

R. Myrtle berries bruiſed, and ſprinkled with a-
Juice of the leaſes, ℔ ſſ.
Oyle of unripe olives, ℔. iij.

Steep the Berries in the oyle for the ſpace of eight dayes, then boyle them and ſtrain them, and put in more berries; do thus three times in a double veſſel, after the third ſtraining add the juice, and boyle it to the conſumption of that juice, and put it up.

Oyle of Origanum.

THis Oyle of *Origanum* cureth melancholly, helpeth the dropſie, and cureth the Cough, the quartane Feaver, and the tooth-ache, and is made as the reſt of the Oyles of Vegetables.

Of Waters.

And firſt of Mint Water.

MInt-Water doth warme and ſtrengthen the Stomack, Liver, Spleene or Milt, helpeth concoction, ſtayeth vomit, is very cordiall, and is diſtilled with Spear mints, and white wine, adding if you pleaſe a Clove or two, and a blade of Mace,

Saſſafras Wa.

THis water openeth all obſtructions, or ſtoppings of the body, namely of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, and Spleen; and thereby it is found by many experiences, excellent againſt the Scurvey, the French Diſeaſe, and the Yellow-Jaundiſe; it is an apparent remedy againſt all cold Feavers, and the Dropſie, or for thoſe that are inclining thereunto, for it provoketh urine, and ſweat in a very milde and naturall manner, and driveth out many diſeaſes by the pores of the skin; it hath infinite more vertues aſcribed to it, for which I refer the Artiſt to Doctor *Monardus* his Book, and will onely ſet down the making of it, according to his deſcription

℞. Of the boughs of *Saſſafras* half an ounce, cut as ſmall as may be.

Water, twelve pounds.

Put them into a new earthen pot & let them ſteep together two houres, then ſeeth it untill two parts be conſumed, and after it is cold, let it be ſtrained and kept in a glaſſe veſſell, and pour to the wood three pottles more of water, and let it ſeeth untill half a pottle be conſumed, ſtrain it cold, and keep it as the former; let the beſt water be taken in the morning faſting half a pint hot, and then keep your ſelf warm and procure ſweat then chagne your ſelf into hot clothing and rub off the

the ſweat, and eat of a Hen roaſted, and drink of the ſecond Water at dinner, and ſupper, and in the day time; eat no fleſh at all but dry fruits, and conſerves: and thus you may do ſo long as you find your ſelfe grieved.

Water of Carduus Benedictus.

THis water eaſeth the paine of the head, confirmeth the memory, cureth the quartane, provoketh ſweat, and comforteth the vitall ſpirits, and is made by diſtillation.

Tryacle water.

TRiacle Water is good in the Plague, or Peſtilential Feaver, the French diſeaſe; it killeth Wormes, helpeth the trembling of the heart, and is good to be mingled in Diaphoreticks; the manner of making it, is as followeth.

R. The juice of greene Walnut-ſhales, foure pounds.
Juice of Rue, three pounds.
Juice of holy thiſtle, Marigolds, Balme, } Of each two pounds.
Roots of Butter-burr, one pound and halfe.
Roots of Bur-dock, one pound.
Roots of Angelica and Maſterwort. } Of each ſix ounces.
Leaves of Scordium four handfulls.

Old Venice
Triacle,
Mithridate,
} Of each eight ounces,

Good Canary wine, twelve pounds,
Of the ſharpeſt white wine vineger, ſix pounds.
Juice of Limons, two pounds.

Digeſt them two dayes in horſe dung: or *Balneo* in a veſſel wel cloſed, then diſtill it in ſand.

Water of Damask Roſes.

DAmask Roſe water doth refrigerate, and comfort the heart, is good againſt ſwouning, and cauſeth ſleep.

Red Roſe water,

DOth refrigerate, bind, and corroborate the vitall and animal faculties, benefiteth the head, eaſeth the pained eares and eyes, and doth good in inflamations, and is profitable in medicines againſt Dyſentary.

White Roſe water,

THE Water of White Roſes is good to put in Collyries for the eyes.

Plantaine water,

IS aſtringent, and ſanative, good for them that are in a Conſumption of the Lungs, in a Dropſie, or that have the bloudy flux; good alſo againſt the

the quartane ague; it cureth the Ulcers of the reins; bladder, and excoriations of the paſſage of the yard; and being drunk, helpeth againſt ardent urine, or the ſharpneſſe of the water.

Balme water.

THis water hath a great reſpect to the heart, a great cordiall, and a good ſmell, and taſte; it is more proper to women then men, for it much reſpecteth the infirmities of the mother, and is in the times of their paines very profitable to take a little of it, for the ſafer provoking of a ſpeedy delivery; diſtill it with ſpirit of wine.

Angelica *water.*

ANgelica Water may ſerve inſtead of Triacle and Mithridate, for a preſervative againſt the Plague, or any infectious ayre, for there is no one thing more commended by ancient and moderne Writers in that kinde, then Angelica is, whereof there is good experience; it is alſo very ſtomachicall and cordiall, and being truely made, will retain his ſtrength and vertue forty yeares and more; it is made as the former.

Wormewood

Wormwood-water.

THis water is very gratefull in the ſtomack, for it is a balſome thereunto, it conſumeth, and breaketh winde mightily, and killeth Wormes, hindreth vomiting, provoketh appetite, is very good againſt pains in the head proceeding of a cold cauſe, and is very cordiall; it is made as the former.

Anniſeed-water.

IS very excellent againſt wind in the ſtomack, or elſewhere in the body, and againſt *Aſthma*, Ptiſick, and ſhortneſſe of breath, it alſo breaketh phlegme, and warmeth the ſtomack, and is diſtilled from Anniſeeds well macerated in Spirit of Wine.

Cynamon Water.

CYnamon-water doth comfort & ſtrengthen the ſtomack, the liver, the milt, the lungs, the heart, the brain, and the ſinnewes, ſharpneth the ſight, is good againſt venome as alſo the ſtingings, and bitings of venomous beaſts, helpeth a bad or evill ſavouring breath, is good againſt loathing of the ſtomack; and where you deſire to warm, to open, to attenuate, digeſt or corroborate, in all

this precious liquor excelleth, and is made as the former.

Aqua Cœlestis.

THe Heavenly water is a principall antidote or preservative in all poysons, or poysoned and infectious ayres whatsoever, for that either received into the body, or but onely smelled unto, it helpeth much against infection, and doth very admirably restore again one faln, either of the Dead-palsey, or falling sickness, and is also good either in the Collick, or any gripings of the guts, as also in any the weaknesses of the stomack, and against any cold fluxes of the guts, or belly, two spoonfulls thereof given in a Clyster, and hath many more speciall good uses and vertues; It is made as followeth.

℞. Cynamon, one ounce.
Ginger, half an ounce.
All the Sanders, of each six drams.
Cloves,
Galingale, } Of each two drams and half.
Nutmegs,
Mace, Cubebs, of each one dram.
Both the Cardamomies,
Seed of Nigella, of each three drams.
Zedoary, half an ounce.

Anni-

Anniseeds,
Sweet Fenel-seed,
Wild Parsnip seed
Basill, of each one dram and half.
Roots of Angelica,
Avens,
Licorice,
Sweet Reed,
Phu the lesser, } of each two
Leaves of Clary, } drams.
Time,
Calamint,
Pennyroyall,
Mints,
Mothertime,
Marjerom.
Red Rose leaves,
Sage,
Rosemary, } of each one
Bettony, } dram and
Stæchadoes, } half.
Bugloss,
Bourage,
Citron Peels, three drams.

Bruise what are to be bruised, and macerate them for the space of fifteen days in twelve pounds of the the best spirit of Wine in a glasse vessell wel clo'ed, then

then distill them in B. M. according to Art, afterwards adde to the distilled water.

The powders of { Diambre, Aromaticum rosat. Sweet diamosch. Diamargarit. frig. Diawhod Abbat Electuary of gems, } Of each three drams,

Yellow Sanders bruised, two drams.

Mosch. Amber-griece bound in a clowt, } Of each one scruple.

Cleare Julep of Roses, one pound,

Shake them all well together, that the Julep may incorporate well with the water, then stop up the glasse with wax and parchment, and let it stand untill the water be cleared.

Doctor Stevens *his water.*

IT is a notable cordial-water, comforts the head & heart, yea and all the principall faculties of the body, both animall, vitall, and naturall, if it be truly prepared; it helpeth all cold diseases, palsies, convulsions, barrennesse, tooth-ach; It killeth worms, cureth the dropsie, stone, stinking breath, and prolongeth life, and is made as followeth,

Rx. Cinamon, Ginger, }

Galangal

Galangall,
Cloves,
Nutmegs,
Grains of Paradiſe.
Anniſeeds,
Fennellſeeds,
Caraway ſeeds. of each one dram,

Thyme,
Mother time,
Mints,
Sage,
Pennyroyall,
Pellitory of the Wall,
Roſemary,
Red Roſe leaves, Camomile,
Origanum,
Lavender, of each one handfull.

Infuſe them all twelve hours in twelve pounds of Gaſcoyne wine, then diſtill them in a Limbeck, and take of the ſtrongeſt water three pounds.

The common Lotion,

IS uſed in ulcerations of the mouth or gums, in griefs of the yard, as well within the paſſage, as alſo between *glans* and *præputium*: there are divers ſorts according as occaſion offers, but that which I meane here is onely made of Sage, Roſemary,

mary, Woodbine, and briers tops boyled in water, adding honey and allom, fortifying it as you see cause with Mercury dulcified; put a rag on your finger or on a stick, and dip it into the lotion warmed, and rub the gums hard therewith, and the ulcerated parts untill they bleed; or you may make a lotion for the mouth thus.

℞. Coperas green white or blue 2. ounces.
Water lb j. or thereabouts.
Honey one spoonfull.

Boil these to the consumption of one third, or half; then take of *Lapis medicamentosus*, or Salt-peter ounce ſs. and if you have no Honey, take Sugar, or juice of Licorice, or licorice boyled therein to make it pleasant in taste, or without for a need, you may well use it.

Strong Lie.

THis is Capitall-lees, and is very necessary to mollifie the Wite-caustick when it groweth dry, as also if need be, by decoction to make a *Lapis infernalis* for to make issues, or break Apostumes: The Liquid-caustick is made of unslaked lime, and Capitall-lees, boyled together to the thickness of an unguent, and applyed as hereafter shall be shewn.

Vineger

Vinegar of Wine.

VIneger helpeth the unnaturall ſwellings of the belly, and alſo cureth the fluxes of the ſtomack, the parts grieved being fomented therewith: it ſtayeth the inordinate menſtruall-fluxes, the region of the liver, or the bearing parts fomented thererewith warme, namely with ſtuphes wet therein: it is good againſt vomiting, the ſtomack outwardly fomented with warme ſtuphes wet therein: It alſo diſcuſſeth and diſſipateth violent hot tumours in their beginnings, yéa even thoſe which are named *Panaritiæ*, or as ſome terme them Fellons. Good Wine vinegar excelleth in Cataplaſms, as alſo in fomentations where anodine medicines are to be uſed, provided the place be not excoriated, as namely in *hernia humorali*; in the falling down of the ſundament it is approved good, ſometimes with wine uſed warm to foment the part withall, as alſo to be caſt on bricks to receive the fume thereof: In the hot gout, and in all inflammations, as the *Roſe* or *Ignis ſacer*, or as ſome call it, S. *Anthonies fire*, by way of fomentation with Wine vinegar; it is a precious help alſo by way of gargariſme, it is an approved remedy aginſt *Squinantia anginæ*, or any ſudden inflammation of the *Columella*, or the *Amygdals* of the throat; and if you mingle with it Oyle of Roſes, you make it the better for all the aforeſaid

aforesaid uses, and the more cordiall.

Vinegar of Roses.

VInegar of Roses is very cordiall, helps the stomack, refresheth nature weakned, and is good against the faintings, and great weakness of the spirits; but if the Artist have not Vinger of Roses ready, he may infuse in Wine-Vinegar, a little Rose-water, and it will do almost as well: It is thus made,

℞. Red-rose buds almost blowne, being fresh, and the leaves clean picked from them that are cleane withered and naught, gathered very dry, and then spread abroad in the shade to dry, about three or four dayes, ℔ j. Wine Vinegar eight sextaries.

Set them in the Sun forty dayes, then strain the Vinegar and put it up, but if you will have it more strong of the Roses, then make a second infusion of fresh leaves.

Spirit of Wine.

SPirit of Wine of all vegetables is the most precious thing, it is the truest of all Cordialls; it preserveth the body from putrifaction, and in every cold oppression of nature it is a true helper; for the cough and all distillations of Rhumes, and Fluxes it is a perfect help; it comforteth the stomack, and provoketh appetite. It helpeth those

which are thick of hearing, one drop dayly put into the eare; it preserveth a man in health, if every morning and evening he take certaine drops thereof, and defendeth the body that taketh it from the oppression of infectious ayre, and (being sick) almost in any disease, it may safely be given as a true restorative medicine; it is good in wounds, Ulcers, Fistulaes, and Fractures, of which another place hereafter will make mention. It is thus made.

℞. of good white, Claret Wine, or Sack, which is not sowre nor musty, or otherwise corrupt, that quantity which may serve to fill the vessell, wherein you make your distillation to a third part, then put on the head, furnished with the nose or pipe, and to make your distillation; first in ashes drawing about a third part from the whole: as for example, six or eight pints out of foure and twenty, then still it againe in B. M. drawing another third part, which is two pintes, so that the oftner you distill it, the lesse Liquor you have, but the more strong; some use to rectifie it seven times

Of

Of Syrups.

And first of Syrup of Woormwood.

THis Syrup corroborates the ſtomack, helpeth concoction, cauſeth an appetite, diſcuſſeth wind, openeth veins, moves urine, and kileth worms: and is thus made,

℞. Roman, or Pontick wormwood, half a pound.
Red Roſes, two ounces.
Indian Spike, three drams.
Old rich White-wine, } of each two pounds
Juice of Quinces, } and halfe.

Macerate them in an earthen veſſell four and twenty hours, then boyl them untill half be waſted, ſtrain it and put to the ſtraining two pounds of Sugar, and boyle it to a Syrup.

Syrup of Limons.

THe Syrup of Lymons is cordial and refrigerating, it doth pleaſe and profit the appetite, and comforteth all that are ſick of the peſtilence, or continuall and contagious feavers, as alſo all diſeaſes on which exceeding great heat attendeth, it chearеth up the heavy heart, and diſpelleth ſorrow therefrom, and againſt all obſtructions of the ſpleen it is a good help, and alſo well approved in the cure of the Scurvy: it is made as followeth.

℞. Juice of Lymons purified by going through a

Wollen ſtrainer without cruſhing, 7 pounds.
White-ſugar, five pounds.
Boyl them with a ſoft fire to a Syrup.

Syrup of Poppies.

SYrup of White Poppies hath an aſtringent quality; it procureth ſleep, helpeth the cough, hindereth the humors which diſtill from the head into the throat, cauſing a tickling, and is of precious uſe againſt the palſey, if it be uſed in the beginning thereof: It is made thus,

℞. The heads and ſeeds of White Poppy and black, of each fifty drams.
Venus haire, fifteen drams.
Licorice; five drams.
Jujubes, thirty.
Lettuce ſeeds, forty drams.
Seeds of Mallows and Quinces, tied up in a fine rag, of each one dram and halfe.

Boyle them in eight pints of water, untill halfe be waſted, ſtraine it, and to every three pounds of liquor put of
Penides, Sugar, of each one pound.
boyle them to a Syrup.

Syrup of Roſes ſolutive.

THis Syrup is uſed as a gentle and ſafe purge both to old and young, when they are moleſted either with burning, or peſtilent Feavers, or any hot diſtem-

distemper of the body, and is thus made,

℞. Of Damask-roses one pound.
Fair water, four pound.

Infuse them together, then strain them, and adde as many fresh Roses, do this nine times, then take of the last infusion six pound.

Sugar four pound.

Boyle it according to Art to a Syrup.

Syrup of Violets.

THis Syrup doth break the acrimony of melancholy, tempereth the heat of the bowels, bringeth down the belly by purging; it helpeth the diseases of the throat, as hoarsnesse, and the dry cough, and is a chiefe aid to the curing inflammations of the breast: it helpeth the Pluriſie, and quencheth the thirst in Feavers, being put in cooling Juleps, and is cordial: It is thus made,

℞. Violet flowers picked, one pound.
Spring water hot, one pound and half,
Or a sufficient quantity.

Put them in an earthen vessell glazed, and close covered, and let them infuse four and twenty hours, then straine them hard, take of this Liquor one pound.

White Sugar two pound.

Mingle them, and dissolve the Sugar with a continuall equall heat, and put it up for your use.

Oxymel Simple.

Oxymel Simple is of great use for the cure of inflammations of the Lungs and throat, helpeth expectoration and difficult breathing, cutteth and attenuateth thick and slimy humours, purgeth the intrails without trouble, and is good both in cold and hot affections, and is made as followeth,

℞. Of the best Aromatick Honey dispumed, four pound.
Clear spring-water, and of the best vinegar, of each two pound.

Boyle them according to Art, untill they come to a liquid Syrup, but take heed you boyle it not too much, lest you spoyle the taste.

Diamoron.

THis Syrup is profitable in gargarismes against the eating ulcers of the mouth, it cutteth away phlegme, and cleanseth the mouth and throat, and by reason of the pleasant taste thereof, it is the more comfortable to the diseased: it is made after this manner,

℞. The juice of Mulberries, and Bramble-berries, of each one pound and halfe.
Honey, two pounds.

Boyle them with an easie fire to the thickness of honey

Syrup

Syrup of Sloes.

SYrup of Sloes doth refrigerate and comfort the ſtomack, ſtoppeth Fluxes, healeth the excoriations of the intrails, and is made with the pulp of Sloes and Sugar.

Hony of Roſes.

HOny of Roſes ſtrengtheneth and cleanſeth the ſtomack, purgeth clammy humours, helpeth concoction with the temperate heat thereof, allayeth and ſtoppeth hot fluxes, the phlegmone of the mouth, gums, and jaws; it is ſingular good with Oyle of Roſes for wounds in the head, and putting to them ſome *Aqua vitæ*, makes them good to heal wounds in the joynts, where the joynt-water gleeteth out. It is made as followeth.

℞. pure white Honey diſpumed, ten pounds.
Freſh juice of red Roſes, one pound.
Put them into a Skillet, and when they begin to boyle, throw into them of freſh red Roſe leaves picked foure pounds, and boyle them untill the juice be waſted; alwayes ſtirring it, then ſtrain it, and put it up in an earthen pot.

Conserves.

And first of Conserve of Red Roses.

THe Conserve of red Roses is good for the heart, and head, strengtheneth and comforteth both, as also the bowels, mitigating their heat, and stoppeth fluxions, and is much the more profitable in any griefe, if a few drops of Oyle of Vitriol be mixed therewith, but beware of too much: and is thus made.

℞. Of red Rose Leaves not fully blowed, all the withered and corrupt leaves clipped away, two pounds.

White sugar, six pounds.

Put your leaves and halfe your sugar into a stone mortar, and beat them till they be almost enough, then put in the rest of the sugar, and beat it up to a Conserve.

Conserve of Rosemary flowers.

OR Conserve of *Anthos*, hath great force in comforting the braine, and corroborating the sinews, and it is given with good successe in the falling sickneſſe, Apoplexy, Lethargy, dead and shaking palsie; and is made as the Conserve of Roses is.

Con-

Conserve of Borage flowers.

THis Conserve is a great cordial, comforting the heart and all the vitals. It makes a man merry, glad, and cheerefull, and chaseth away all heavy sadnesse and dull melancholy; and is made of Borage flowers picked, and sugar, as the former.

Conserve of Berberries.

DOth refrigerate, and is astringent, it quencheth thirst and heat of the stomack, and bowels, it causeth appetite, removeth the watrish humor of choler, cureth the bloody flux, the flux of the Liver, the often gnawing and wringing of the guts caused by choler, healeth the small pox; and resisteth drunkennesse; and is made by stewing the fruit picked from the stalks in a pot, set in a skillet of water, afterwards strained and the pulp set in an earthen and well glased vessel on the fire, that the wateriſh humidity may gently evaporate, stirring it with a wooden spatula, then put to it for every six pound of pulp, ten pound of sugar, according to Art, boyle it to a good consistence.

Conserve of Quinces.

THe Conserve of Quinces doth bind and comfort the stomack, is good for choler, stoppeth all kind of bloody fluxes, and helpeth digestion; and is thus made.

Juice

Juice of Quinces clarified, six pounds.
Boyle it until two parts be wasted, then put to it,
Of white sugar, two pounds.
Then boyle them to the thicknesse of honey.

Conserve of Wood-Sorrell,

THis Conserve doth recreate and comfort the heart, removeth the putrid humours, refrigerateth, and profiteth much in continuall and contagious Feavers, being very cordial, and is made of the herb, as the Conserve of Roses,

Conserve of Sloes.

THis conserve of sloes is of a stiptick comforting force, very profitable to comfort a weak stomack oppressed with crudities, it is good against all fluxes of the belly, and also good to heale all inflammations and excoriations, occasioned by the same, either taken on a knife in forme of a bolus, or given in Clysters: and is made as Conserve of Barberries.

Of Electuaries.

And first of London Triacle.

THis was first appointed by the Doctors of the Colledge of London, as a thing very requisite, for that the price was reasonable for the poorer sort,

sort, the ingredients thereof being neverlesse cordiall, and yet such as are easie to get; it may be used well in place of Mithridate, but because the fresh is the best. I hold it most convenient for the Artist to keep the species ready, and when he hath occasion to use any of it, he may put to every ounce three ounces of honey, and warme it upon the fire, stirring it well untill it be perfectly incorporated: it is thus made.

℞. Rasped harts-horne, two ounces.
Citron seeds,
Sorrel seeds,
Piony seeds,
Basil seeds, } Of each one ounce.
Schordium,
Corraline, of each six drammes.
Roots of Angelica,
Tormentill,
Piony,
Leaves of Dittany,
Berries of Juniper.
and Bayes, of each halfe an ounce.
Marygolds,
Clove-gillyflowers,
Rosemary flowers,
Tops of St. Johns wort,
Nutmegs,
Saffron, of each three drammes.

Roots

Roots { Gentian,
Zedoary, and
Ginger,
Mace,
Myrrhe,
Scabiouſe,
Devills bit,
Holy thiſtle, of each 2 drams.
Cloves,
Opium, of each one dram,
Canary wine, as much as ſhall ſuffice to incorporate them.

Honey, three times as much as the weight of all. Mingle them on the fire, as I ſhewed you before.

Triacle Andromache, *or* Venice *Triacle*.

THis Triacle doth the effects of Mithridate, *Dimocrati*, and is good againſt the hoarſeneſſe of the voice, againſt the jaundiſe, Dropſie, for wounds in the inteſtines, to bring forth the young birth dead, to expell and take away the Leproſie, and Meaſels, to revive every decayed ſenſe, to confirme wounds healed, to kill all kinds of wormes, to diſſipate winde, to comfort the heart and ſtomack, and to keep the body incorrupt, and ſound; and is thus made.

℞. Trochisk of ſquills, forty eight drammes.

Tro-

Trochiskes of vipers,
Long Pepper.
Opium of Thebes,
Magmatis hedycroi dry
} Of each foure and twenty drammes,

Dry Rose leaves,
Sweet Orrice of Illyria,
Juice of Licorice,
Seed of sweet Navew,
Tops of Scordium,
Opobalsome,
Cinamon,
Agarick, of each twelve drammes.
Myrrhe,
Sweet Costus, or Zedoary,
Saffron.
Right Cassia Lignea,
Indian Nard,
Camels haire,
White Pepper,
and Black,
Male frankinsence,
Dittany of Crete,
Rubarbe,
Stœchas;
Hore-hound,
Seeds of Parsely of Macedonia,
Dry Calamint,
Turpentine,
Roots of five leaved grasse,
Ginger, of each six drams,

Tops

Tops of [illegible]ly of Creete,
Ground pine,
Celtick Nard.
Amomi,
Styrax Calamite,
Roots of Spignell,
Toppes of Germander,
Roots of Rhapontick,
Earth of Lemnos,
Indian leaves,
Calcitis burned, or, in his ſtead,
Romane Copperas burned,
Roots of Gentian,
Gumme Arabick,
Juice of Hypociſtis,
Carpobalſome, or Nutmegs,
or Cubebs.
Anniſeeds rubbed,
Cardamome,
Fennell ſeeds,
Seſeli,
Acatia, or the juice of ſloes dried,
Seeds of Thlaſpi,
Iuice of St. Johnswort,
Seed of Biſhops-weed,
Sagapenum, of each four drams.
Caſtor,
Roots of long birth-wort,

Bitumen

Bitumen of Judea,
Seed of Daucus,
Oppoponax,
Centry the leſſe,
Fat Galbanum, of each two drams.
Old Canary Wine, as much as ſhall ſuffice to diſſolve the ingredients.
Of the beſt hony, thrice the weight of the dry ſpecies.
Mingle them according to Art.

Triacle Diateſſeron.

TRiacle Diateſſeron, or the poor mans Triacle, is good againſt poiſon drunken, and againſt the bitings of venemous beaſts or worms: It is alſo good againſt all the cold affects of the braine, as convulſions, reſolution of the ſinews, falling-ſickneſſe, cramp, paſme, the inflation of the ventricle, or ſtomack againſt the defect of concoction therein, and againſt venemous wounds both inwardly drunk, and outwardly applyed; alſo it openeth the obſtructions of the Liver and ſpleen, and there by preſerveth the body from the diſeaſe called the Scurvy: It procures ſweat very well being taken in Sack, but is mighty hurtfull to women with child, as may be eaſily known by the Ingredients which are as follow,

℞. Gentian,
Bayberries,
Myrrhe,
Round Birthwort, } of each two ounces.

Husk

Husk your Berries, and powder and ſearce them, and your Gentian and Ariſtolochy muſt be ſlicked and dried in a folded paper, and ſo powdered and ſearced, then diſſolve your myrrhe in a little ſack, and put to it,

Of the beſt honey diſpumed, two pounds.

And then ſprinkle in your powders, and incorporate them well on the fire.

Confection of Alkermes.

THis Confection is a preſervative from Apoplexies ariſing from cold and melancholly humors, doth very much comfort the brain, and heart, and is ſometimes uſed very profitably for them that languiſh away by reaſon of a long ſickneſſe, and are ſubject to ſwounings; but beware you give it not to any having a flux of the belly, by reaſon of the azure ſtone that is in it, which is purging: It is thus compounded,

℞. The juice of good apples, either Paremains, or Pippins, of the Sweeteſt Roſewater. } Of each one pound & halfe.

In the which you ſhall infuſe, for 24. houres,

Raw ſilk, four ounces.

Then ſtraine it hard, and put to the Liquor,

The Juice of Kermes berries pure, } one pound

Sugar, two pound.

Boyle them to the thickneſſe of honey, then take it from

from the fire, and put into it of crude ambergreese cut small, half an ounce, and when it is well melted, cast in these following finely powdered,

Of the best Cinamon,
The wood of Aloes,
Azure stone burned in a cruzible.

Then powdered, and washed first in fair water, then in Rose-water or Burrage-water four or five times, letting it dry betweene every washing untill the water come from it clear, of each six drams.

Orient Pearles,
Prepared, three drams.
Leate gold,
Pure Musk, of each one dram.

Make it up according to Art.

The Electuary of the Egge.

THis Electuary is excellent above all other Antidots in preventing and curing the Plague, and all pestilent diseases, in expelling the infection from the heart, and is compounded after this manner.

℞. A new layd Egge.

Draw out the white at a little hole in the top, and stuffe the Egge full of the best Saffron, then cover it close with another Egge-shell, then put it into an oven after bread is drawn out, and let it lye so long untill the shell begin to look all over black, but take heed the Saffron burn not, for then all that

Egg is ſpoyled; then take it out of the ſhel and powder it very ſmall, and put to it as much white muſtard ſeed in powder as it weigheth, then

Powder of the root of white Dittany,
or Fraxinella, and
Tormentill, of each two drammes.
Myrrhe,
Harts horne,
Root of Petaſites, of each one dramme.
Roots of Angelica,
and Pimpernell,
Juniper Berries,
Zedoary,
Camphire, of each one ounce.

Mingle them altogether in a mortar, and adde to them of the beſt Triacle the weight of all the other, and then mingle them well with the peſtle for at leaſt three hours, powring in now and then a little ſyrup of Limons, untill it come to the forme of an Electuary.

Mithridate.

MIthridate is in quality and vertue like unto Triacle, but more hot and forcible againſt the poyſon of Serpents, madde Dogs, wild Beaſts, creeping things; being uſed as a plaiſter, or drunk, it cureth all the cold affections of the head, helpeth the melancholick, or thoſe that are fearefull of waters; them alſo that have the falling ſickneſſe, Megrim,

grim, pain in the bowels, ears, tooth-ach, and weeping eyes, helpeth the evils of the mouth and jaws, being plaister-wise laid to the temples, by discussion giveth ease to the troubled with the Squinancy, Apoplexy, Cough, spitting of blood, Impostumes, or inflammations of the Lungs, or any griefes within the body; and is good against the bloody-flux, flux of the stomack, obstructions of the guts; and against wringing, and tortions in them; being taken with *Aqua-vitæ* and the decoction of Baulastians, it remedieth Convulsions and Palsey, helpeth the Midriffe, winde in the hypocondria, the pains of the reins, and bladder; breaketh the stone, provoketh urine, and monthly flowers, expelleth other vices of the matrix; yieldeth a singular benefit for the Gowt; profiteth not a little in quotidians and quartanes, a quantity drunk in wine being first warmed, and then taken an houre before the fit: It is made as followeth.

℞ Myrrhe of Arabia,
Saffron,
Agarick,
Ginger,
Cinamon,
Spikenard,
Frankinsence,
Seed of Triacle, mustard of each ten dramms.
Seseli,
Opobalsome, or oil of Nutmegs, by expresse.
Camels hay,
Stœchas,
True Costus,
Galbanum,
Long-Pepper,
Turpentine,
Pontick Castor,

Juice of hypocistis
The best Styrax
Oppoponax
Indian Leaves, or instead thereof, Mace, of each one ounce.
True Cassia lignea
Poly
White Pepper
Schordium
Seed of Daucus, Of Candy, or
Cubebs
Trochisks of Cyphe
Bdellium, of each seven drams.
Celtick Nard cleansed
Gumme Arabick,
Seed of Parsely of Macedon.
Opium
Lesser Cardamome
Fennell seed
Gentian
Leaves of red Roses
Dittany of Creet of each five drams.
Anniseeds
Asarabacce
Acorus, or calamus Aromaticus.
Orris
The great Phu.
Sagapenum, of each three drammes,
Spignell
Acatia
Bellies of Land
Crocodiles
Tops of St. Johns wort, of each two drammes and halfe.
Wine as much as shall suffice to dissolve the gums and juices, and ast of all hony 3. times the weight of all, except the Wine.

Mingle them according to Art as before.

Diaphœnicon.

THis Electuary is most used in Clysters in long and sharpe Feavers purging Choller and phlegme, it is good in the Cholick, belly-ach, and griefs

griefs of the ventricle that arise from crudities, the dose is six drams; and is thus made.

℞. The Pulp of Dates cleansed, drawne with Hydromel, and passed through a sive.

Fresh Penides of each halfe a pound,

Sweet Almonds blanched, three ounces and halfe.

Bruise them and mix them with two pounds of clarified hony, and boyle them a little, then sprinkle in,

Ginger
Pepper
Mace
Cinamon
Dry leaves of Rue
Seed of Fennell, and
Daucus, of each two drams.
Turbith finely powdered, four ounces.
Diagredium, one ounce and halfe.

Mingle them according to Art.

Diacatholicon.

Diacatholicon gently purgeth all humours, it is conveniently used in Clysters, in Feavers, and other diseases which arise from a certaine evill disposition of the Spleene and Liver, the dose is as the former; the composition is as followeth.

Pulp of Cassia,
And Tamarindes,

Leaves of Sene, of each two ounces.
Polypody,
Violets,
Rhubarb,
Anniſeeds,
Pejudes,
Sugar candy, of each one ounce.
Licorice ſliced,
Seeds of Gourds,
Critalls,
Cucumbers,
Mellons, of each two drams.

Pound that are to be pounded, then take
Freſh Polypody, three ounces,
Fennell ſeeds, ſix drams.

Boyle them in foure pounds of raine water, or ordinary water to the waſting of a third part, ſtraine them and put to the Liquor two pounds of the beſt Sugar, boyle them again with the Pulps, and when it is almoſt enough, adde the reſt finely powdred, and make it into an Electuary.

Of Opiats.

Of Dioſcordium.

Dioſcordium is helpfull in Feavers, as well contagious as otherwiſe; it is good for the headach, and for the plague; availeth in fluxes of the belly,

belly, and tertian Agues, and is made after this manner,

℞: Cinamon,
Cassia lignea, of each halfe an ounce.
True Scordium, one ounce.
Dittany of Crete,
Tormentill,
Bistort,
Galbanum,
Gum Arabick, of each halfe an ounce,
Opium, one dram and halfe.
Styrax, Calamint, four drams and halfe.
Sorrell seed, one dram and halfe.
Centian, halfe an ounce.
Bole armenick, one ounce and halfe.
Sealed earth of Lemnos, halfe an ounce.
Long Pepper,
Ginger, of each two drams.
White dispumed honey, two pounds and halfe.
Conserve of Roses, one pound.
Good Canary Wine, halfe a pound.

Dissolve the Gums in the Wine, and then mingle the rest according to Art to the forme of an Electuary.

Laudanum Paracelsi.

THis worthy Medicine I have often used, as it hath been commended by the Author him self, and also by *Oswaldus Crollius*, and lately by that

learned man Mr. *John Woodall*, who hath ſet downe the vertues thereof at large in his *Chirurgions Mate*, whoſe method I follow in this book, as I have before ſhewed; and becauſe the aforeſaid Authours are too great a price for every one, and in ſuch languages which divers underſtand not, and my deſire being to fit my book as neer as I can to the title of *Vade Mecum*: I will out of the ſaid Authours, and mine own practiſe ſet downe both the vertues, and compoſition of this truely *Laudanum*: And firſt in all ſharp pains whatſoever hot, or cold, within, or without the body, yea even when through extremity of pain the parties are at deaths door, or almoſt madde with the vehemency of the ſame, this precious Medicine giveth eaſe preſently, yea and quiet ſleep and that ſafely, but much better the body being firſt ſoluble either by nature or art; I mean by ſuppoſitory, or clyſter which is better: In the Cholick with Mint-water it eaſeth the griping pains thereof: In the pains, and gravell of the Kidneys, it giveth preſent eaſe, and likewiſe in the Pluriſie: In paines of the joynts it is very good: It is good to ſtay rhumes, as tooth-ache, and other like defluxions, in the beginnings, as namely in the tooth ache, diſſolve four grains thereof in Plantain-water, and put it into the ear of the aking ſide, and take three grains into the body, and ly to reſt, it is a ſure help: In all fluxes of the belly, whether they proceed of ſharp and ſlippery humours, or

what-

whatsoever else offending cause, taken with Mastick, *terra sigillata*, fine bole, or with any other appropriate good medicine, it is exceeding sure, for it fortifieth the other medicines, and doubleth their forces, adding his own also thereto: In extreme watchings, and want of rest, either inwardly or outwardly taken, it is profitable; if outwardly you would use it, take foure or six graines with three drops of Oyle of Nutmegs made by expression, mix them together, and bind them in two little clouts, and put it into the nosthrills, it will marvailously asswage paines in the head, and cause quiet rest: In the extreme bleeding of the nose called *hæmorragy*, it is an approved secret, that sixteen grains thereof divided into two Pills, and thrust up into the nostrils, into each nostrill one part, helpeth the same; In all kinde of Feavers it is good to be given with water of Wormewood, or pil-wise alone, and if the heat remaine after six houres, you may give it the second time, & after that againe in like time safely, not exceeding the dose; yet let your own experience lead you that where you see three grains will not cause rest, in the next potion you may give one graine more, and so encrease *paulatim*, but encrease not but upon good deliberation: In burning Feavers it asswageth thirst, and provoketh sleep, chiefly in those Feavers in which the party seemeth to have some shew of rest, with tedious dreames and slumbers mixed: In the disease called *Asthma*, and

and in the Ptiſick, if it be uſed in water of hyſop it will preſerve the diſeaſed Patient a long time: It conſerveth the naturall heat, ſtrengthneth the ſpirits, repaireth ſtrength loſt: It is alſo effectual to be given to melancholy people, which are void of reaſon, and are troubled with the paſſions of the heart: It is likewiſe uſed with good effect againſt vomiting, and the hickeck proceeding of winde, fatneſſe, or debility of the ventricle: in the ſuperfluous defluxions of the excrementa', or menſtrual blood, it is an excellent remedy with *crocus martis*, or red corall: In phrenſies, and madneſſe, both inwardly and outwardly it is good mixed with *Aqua vitæ*, and the temples anointed therewith: In the falling ſickneſſe, with ſpirit of Vitriol or the quinteſſence of Camphire, with alſo oyle of Almonds it is uſually taken; but beware you uſe not this medicine to any which are feeble through a great cough, being oppreſſed with tough phlegme, and ſhortneſſe of breath, for there it is not good, The doſe is, two three or four graines; if there be looſeneſſe of the belly, as is rehearſed, it worketh much better. It is beſt given in any occaſion accompanied with waters, or other medicines which are moſt appropriate to the diſeaſes, and parts diſeaſed, and yet may very well be given alone in a Pill, which I willingly do for that the Patient then is leaſt troubled with the taſte thereof, the compoſition is as followeth,

R. Opium

℞. Opium of Thebes,
Juice of henbane gathered in due time and dryed in the sun, } of each one ounce & half
The powder of Diambre and Diamosh truely made, of each two ounces and half.
Choise mummie from beyond Sea, half an ounce
Salt of Pearles and Corall, of each three drammes.
The Liquor of white Amber, drawne with the Alcohol of wine,
The bone of a Harts heart, of each one dramme.
Bezoar stone,
Unicornes horne, } Of each one dramme.
Mosch,
Amber, of each one scruple,

In want of right potable gold not sophisticated, you shall adde these things.

Oyles of Aniseed,
Carraway seeds,
Oranges,
Citrons,
Nutmegs,
Cloves,
Cinamon,
Amber, of each twelve drops.

Make of all these a masse, or extract according to Chymistry, out of which you may forme your pils, as hereafter shall be shewn; As first,

℞. The

℞. The roots and rinds of the younger hemlock, casting away the inward woody part thereof; the time of the gathering thereof is in Summer, the Moon being in the sign *Aries* or *Libra*: and before the full of the Moon, and if it might be done, it were best to be gathered in the very hour the Moon enters into one of the said signs; this observed, let the juice thereof be pressed out, and filtred, and coagulated, then set it in the Sun to harden, which done, extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of Wine; the *opium* must be purged in some distilled water, as of hysop or the like, as you would wash aloes, and then extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of wine; as also the tincture of the species of *Diambre*, must bee extracted with Spirit of wine.

The juice of henbane with the extract of *opium* mingled together with the Spirit of wine whereinto they are extract before, is to bee evaporated from them ere that they be mixed with the rest of the ingredients, also the *opium* and juice of henbane must be digested in chymical manner for a month at least, that thereby their *sulphurous*, venemous, and dangerous vapours they have, may be well corrected, which

vapours

vapours have a yellowish froth, or scum seen in the superficiall parts of them, and are very obnoxions and dangerous, which I thought not amisse to advise the studious and industrious Chymist of; let all the extractions bee done in the true Spirit of wine well rectified, and then the longer the extract remaineth in the digestion the better will be your medicine.

He that intendeth any part of this composition for women, must forbeare the Musk and Ambergreece, and use with it rather four grains of good *Castoreum*, I meane in that one dose he intends to give the women; the Fæces of the *Opium* Henbane, *species* of Amber, &c. after their tinctures are extracted from them, they are to be calcined, & brought into salt, namely by infusion in some fitting Liquor after calcination, with all due filteration, evaporation, and coagulation, with *Cohobs* convenient, and added to the rest of the Composition,

And concerning the tinctures mentioned to be extracted in spirit of Wine, after one months digestion, the spirit of wine is to be evaporated by *Balneum Maria*, till the residence bee almost of the thickness of honey, which done and gathered into one convenient glasse, porrenger, or the like instrument, then adde the salt of Corall and pearles, and the Mummie beaten fine, and also the *Bezoar* and Harts

Harts horne, Musk, and Amber all in fine powder, and well mixed with the said extracts, then adde the foresaid salts of the recited fæces, and also the former recited Oyles, all of them first mixed together with Liquor of Amber well shaken together in a glasse Viol, with a few drops of spirit of wine, for that the said spirit of wine causeth the receited Oyles well to incorporate; which done, and that they are all mixed in one, and added to the former, the *Laudanum* is ready, onely if you could forbear your medicine so long, that it might afterwards stand in a small Alimbeck of glasse with a blinde head, one month, it would be much the better.

I have the rather mentioned this medicine in my book, because so many dangerous Compositions are dayly sold for currant *Laudanum Paracelsi Opitiati*, to the extreame hazard of the lives of very many, and to the great prejudice of the Commonwealth; and for that the young Artist bee not deceived with false Compositions: though indeed it is impossible to spy some cunning deceits, which are in this medicine; yet these rules following will instruct the buyer.

First, therefore see the *Laudanum* be eeven, not having any coorse, greety, or grosse thing in it, but that it will clearly dissolve, as juice of Licorice will that is well made.

2. If there be either honey or sugar in it, it is false.

3. If

3. If it be not much after the consistence of juice of Licorice well made, it is either false, or foolishly compounded, and will not keep.

4. If it retain the strong loathsome savour of Opium, it is not to be trusted.

5. If it bee not meerly of one colour, that you can see none of the ingredients appear at all, it cannot be good.

This Composition well and truely made, must be smooth, and well smelling, of such indifferent hardnesse, that without additions you may roll it into Pills, and is not greatly ponderous, or heavy, but it is of an unpleasant taste, and therefore best given in a Pill, except necessity urge the contrary, or in outward meanes,

Philonium Romanum,

THis Opiate is good in the Plurisie, Collick, and any internall paine or griefe; it causeth sleep, stayeth flux of blood in the inward parts, and sneesing; allaieth the griefe of the belly, spleen, Liver, and Reines, caused by cold wind and crude humours; and taketh away the hickeck: the dose is one scruple, and is augmented or decreased, as yeares and strength of the patient require. It is thus made.

℞. White Pepper,
Seed of white henbane, of each five drammes.
Opium, two drammes and halfe.

Cassia

Cassia lignea, one dramme and halfe.
Smallage seed, one dramme.
Seed of right Macedon Parsely,
Fennell, and Daucus of
Creete, of each two scruples five grains.
Saffron, one scruple and halfe.
Indian spike,
Pellitory,
Zedoary, of each fifteen graines,
Cinamon, one dramme and halfe.
Euphorbium,
Myrrh,
Castor, of each one dramme.
Dispumed honey thrice the weight of all.
Mingle them, and make them into an *Electuary*,

Philonium Persicum.

THis is good against the overmuch flowing of womens naturall visits, and the Hæmorrhoids, and against the flux of the belly, against vomiting, and spitting of blood, it doth also consolidate Ulcers and veins; it is made as followeth.

℞. White Pepper,
White Henbane, of each twenty drammes.
Opium,
Earth of Lemnos, of each ten drammes.
Blood-stone prepared,
Saffron, of each five drammes.
Castor,

Indian

Indian Spike,
Euphorbium,
Pellitory,
Pearls,
Amber,
Zedoary,
Leopards bane,
Trochisks of Ramich; Of each one dram.
Camphire, one ſcruple.

Of the beſt hony of roſes, three times the weight. Mingle them, and make them into an Electuary.

Pills.

Pilluſæ aureæ, or *Golden-Pills.*

THeſe Pilles are cholagogal, attracting choller, yea and phlegme too from the ſuperiour and inferiour *venter*, and therefore purge the head, ſenſes and eyes, and reſtore the eye-ſight; their doſe is one dram: they are thus made,

℞. Aloes,
Diagredium, of each five drams.
Red Roſes,
Smallage ſeed, of each two drams and half.
Seeds of Fennel, and
Aniſe, of each one dram and half.
Maſtick,

Saffron,
Trochisks alhaudal, of each one dram,
Powder them, and make them up into a ſtiffe maſſe with hony of Roſes ſtrained.

Pillulæ Cochiæ.

THeſe purge choller and phlegm from the head, the liver, and all other parts, wherein ſuch humours are contained; the ordinary doſe is one dram. They are made as followeth,

℞. The powder of Galens Hiera Picra. 10. drams,
Pulp of Colloquintida, three drams, one ſcruple,
Diagredium, two drams and halfe.
Turbith,
Stæchas, of each five drams.
Make them up with Syrup of *ſtæchas* into a maſſe.

Pills ſine quibus, *or without which I would not be.*

THey wonderfully purge choler, phlegme, and melancholy, they are moſt properly good againſt the cataract and dimneſſe of the eyes, preſerving the ſight, and curing the griefs of the ears, they alſo help the pains and gripings of the upper guts; they are thus made,

℞. Waſhed Aloes, fourteen drammes.

The

The five sorts of Myrabolans. { Citrinarum, Chæbularum, Emblicarum, Indarum, Bellericarum,

Rubarb,
Mastick,
Wormwood;
Red Roses,
Violets,
Sene,
Agarick;
Dodder, of each one dram.
Diagredium, six drams and halfe.

Make them into a masse for Pills with syrup of the juice of Fennell with hony.

Pills of Ruffus.

THese Pilles are called pestilentiall, because they are usually given in the pestilence, or plague, rather to prevent infection then cure the infected, the body being freed from excrements by the Aloes, from putrefaction by the Myrrhe, and by Saffron the vitall faculties are quickned; they are very stomachicall; and where any oppression of the stomack doth require gentle purging, these Pills excell; their dose is, ℥ss. They are thus made,

℞. Of the best Aloes, two ounces.
Choise Myrrhe.
Saffron, of each one ounce.

Make them up with the Syrup of the Juice of Lymons according to Art.

Pilles of Euphorbium;

THeſe are very good againſt the Dropſie and Scurvy, for they calleſie the ſtomack, and entrails, purge water aboundantly, prevail alſo in removing the cauſe of humours, and bring aid for the pains of the Loyns, and gowt, proceeding from too much humidity; the doſe is from ℈j. to ℥ſ. mixed with Pilles of Cochia; they are thus made,

℞. Euphorbium,
Coloquintida,
Agarick,
Bdellium;
Sagapenum, of each two drams.
Aloes, five drammes.

Make them up with ſyrup of the juice of Leeks.

Laxatives.

Pulvis arthriticus,

THis is a very ſafe, and good general purging medicine: It purgeth all podagricall defluxions, and generally any humour or reflexion of the body downwards, being given in waters appropriate to the quantity of one dram; and it is thus made,

℞. Her:

℞. Hermodactylls.
Turbith,
Diagredium,
Sene,
Filings of mans skull,
Sugar, of each one ounce powdered.
Mingle them; and keep them close in a glasse.

Confection Hamech,

Purgeth choler, melancholy, and salt phlegm, and is therefore with great benefit used against diseases arising from the same, the canker, leprosie, or dry scurff, madnesse, ring-worm, itching, scabs, and the like; the dose is six drams in fumitory-water; it is thus made,

℞. Bark of yellow Myrabolans,
two ounces,
Of the Black and Chebul,
Myrabolans,
Violets,
Coloquintida,
Polypody, of each one ounce and halfe.
Wormwood,
Thime, of each three ounces.
Anniseeds,
Fennel seeds,
Red Rose leaves. of each three drammes.

Beat them, and steep them in two pints of Whey one day, then boyl them to one pinte, rub them

with your hands, and ſtrain them, and to the Liquor adde,

Juice of Fumitory,
Pulp of Pruins, and
Raiſins, of each halfe a pound.
White ſugar,
Diſpumed hony, of each one pound.

Boyl them to the thickneſſe of hony; when it is almoſt boyled enough, ſprinkle into it

Agarick trochiſchat.
Sene powdered, of each two ounces
Rubarb powderd, one ounce and halfe,
Epithymum, one ounce.
Diagredium, ſix drams.
Cinamon, halfe an ounce.
Ginger, two drams.
Seed of Fumitory, and
Aniſe;
Spikenard, of each one dramme.

Make them into an Electuary, &c.

Benedicta Laxativa.

Benedicta laxativa purgeth out ſlimy humors, moſt eſpecially ſuch as are in the joynts; it drawes from the head, reines, bladder, and every part, it is moſt uſed in Clyſters, the doſe ſix drams; it is thus made,

R. Choiſe Turbith, ten drammes.
Diagredium,

The

The Bark of the root of Esula prepared,
Hermodactyls,
Red Roses, of each five drams.
Cloves,
Spikenard,
Ginger,
Saffron,
Right Saxifrage,
Long Pepper,
Amomi, or, in his stead, Calamus aromat.
Cardamome the lesser,
Seed of Smallage,
Parsely;
Carraway,
Fennel,
Sparagus,
Butchers broom,
Grommel,
Salt Gemme,
Galangal,
Mace, of each one dram.
Dispumed hony, three times the weight of all.

Make an Electuary, &c. It is best to keep the powders well thrust together into a pot, and close covered, and when you use them, put the hony to them:

Aloe Rosat,

PUrgeth the head and stomack very well, and killeth wormes, being made up into Pills, and so swallowed; the dose is one dram: it is thus made.

℞. Aloes cicatrine of the cleerest made into powder, four ounces.

Juice of damask Roses purified, one pound.

Put them together to the Sun, or in *Balneo* untill all the moisture be exhaled, then adde more juice, and again evaporate it: thus do four times, and then put to the Masse in a pot close covered.

Simples.

And first of Aloe.

IT removeth cold flegmatick and cholerick humours by purging, digesting, and driving them out; it is a Soveraign medicine for the stomack, and outwardly applyed it stayeth blood amongst other astringent powders, and is incarnative. It is the juice of a plant: the dose is one dramme or more.

Joleb.

THis root powdered fine, will purge very well watry humours, and opens the Liver, is given in the Dropsie, Scurvy, and the like to the quantity of one dram.

Rubarb.

Rubarb.

RUbarb is hot in the first degree, dry in the second, of an astringent nature, is good for the stomack, and Liver, and against the bloody flux, purgeth downwards cholerick humors, and therefore very profitably used against hot Feavers, inflammations, and stoppings of the Liver; the dose that binds is half a dram with Conserve of Roses; to purge take from one dram to halfe an ounce.

Polypody of the Oake,

IS dry in the second degree, openeth the body, and bringeth away black choler and phlegme, helpeth the Chollick, and griping of the belly, and also the obstruction of the Spleen.

Harts-horn rasped.

THis is a cordiall simple, given in want of Unicorns-horn; and not unfitly; it comforteth the heart, and is good against poyson, provoketh urine, openeth obstructions, easeth the cholick, and disperseth winde, killeth worms in the body, is good against pains in the reins, or bladder, and being taken upon each occasion in Liquors proper to the former griefs, it is much the better in force. Harts horne burned, and powdered, is good against the bloody, or any other flux of the belly.

Euphor-

Euphorbium,

IS hot and dry almoſt in the fourth degree, and beſides his extreame heat, and notable acrimony, it hath a certain faculty of purging, whereby tough and cold phlegme with Choler, and water, are taken away.

Saffron,

IS hot in the ſecond degree, dry in the firſt, is good for the braine quickneth the ſenſes, cheareth the heart, cauſeth digeſtion, helpeth the diſeaſes of the breaſt, lungs, and liver, it mollifieth all hardneſſes, and ripeneth all tumors.

Chyna,

CHyna Roots prevaile much in the cure of the French Pox; and are good for the giddineſſe of the head, taketh away the pain of the ſtomack, and obſtructions, and are profitable for the dropſie, Collick, and gripings of the belly, moveth urine, cauſeth ſweat, and are helpfull againſt Convulſions, the Palſey, and pains of the joynts, and a ſingular remedy againſt a Conſumption.

Salſaparilla.

IS of a hot quality, cauſeth ſweat, eſpecially extinguiſheth the heat of venereall poyſon, and is good for the articular diſeaſes, ulcers, and phlegmatick

matick humours, and principally it is good against the French Pox.

Guaiacum.

DOth exsiccate, attenuate, open, purge, move sweat, resisteth contagion and infection; and doth wonderfully cure the French Pox, old Ulcers, scabs, and Ring-worms; the best use is by decoction in fair water.

Licorice.

IS in all his qualities temperat, yet inclining more to heat, it is agreeable to the Lungs, and breast; rotteth phlegme, moveth expectoration, cureth the Cough, helpeth breathing, and is profitable for the reins, taking away the sharpnesse of the urine, dissolveth the stone, and healeth the sores of the kidneys, and bladder.

Juice of Licorice,

IS likewise temperate in all his qualities, but exceeding somewhat in heat; somewhat it doth lenifie the throat, and mitigate the asperities of the Arteries, cleanseth the bladder, and is good for the cough, moveth expectoration, and is very profitable against all vices of the Lungs, and throat.

Powder

Powder of Licorice,

IS of the same nature with Licorice, it is much used to rol Pils in when they are too soft.

French-barly,

IS cold and dry in the first degree, digesteth softneth, and ripeneth all hard swellings; is good for inflammations, excelleth against the soreness of the throat, refrigerateth, comforteth, strengthneth, is absterſive, and provoketh urine: I commonly use it thus: Put a heaped spoonfull into a pint of running water, boyle it a walme or two, poure out that water into a bason, and use it when it is cold, either for Juleps or emulcions, or any other wayes.

Anniseeds,

ARe hot and dry in the third degree, do discusse the windinesse of the stomack and bowels, stoppeth the bloody-flux, lask of the belly, moveth urine, and monthly visits in women, breaketh and bringeth away the stone, helpeth obstructions of the Liver, amendeth the breath, and is good for the falling-sickneſſe.

Fennell-seeds,

ARe hot in the third degree, dry in the first, corroborate the stomack, open the obstructions

ſtructions of the lungs, liver, and kidneys, and cauſeth abundance of milk in womens breaſts.

Carraway-ſeeds.

CArraway-ſeeds are of the ſame nature, and vertue with Anniſeeds, and are uſed in Clyſters to break wind.

Cummin-ſeeds,

ARe hot and dry in the third degree, they attenuate, digeſt, reſolve, diſcuſſe wind, diſſipate flegmatick tumours, and are good againſt the collick, and tympany.

Linſeed.

LInſeed is hot in the firſt degree, temperate in moiſture and drineſſe, ſoftneth all cold tumors, ripeneth and breaketh impoſtumes, draweth out thornes ſticking in the body, expelleth wind, and gripings of the belly, and cleanſeth the fleſh from ſpots.

Fenugreek,

IS hot in the ſecond, dry in the third degree, doth mollifie, diſcuſſe and mundifie; helpeth cold hard ſwellings, impoſtumes, and gout in the feet, waſteth and lenifieth the hardneſſe of the milt, mitigateth hear;

heat profitable for the matrix in women, and cleanseth the skin from many evils, as itch, scurffe, pimples, wheales, and the like.

Sugar.

SUgar is hot in the first degree, looseth the belly, is convenient to the stomack, doth cleanse, digest, take away the asperity or roughnesse of the tongue and siccity, thirst or drought in Feavers, helpeth the reins and bladder, and is profitable for eyes dim of sight.

White-starch.

IS moderately hot, levigateth the parts exasperated: it is effectuall against defluxions of humours into the eyes, against pustles and hollow ulcers, it filleth with flesh, stoppeth spitting of blood, helpeth the roughnesse, and soreneſſe of the breast and throat, and easeth the cough, it is very good in the fluxes of the belly to be given in Clysters against inflammations, and excoriations in the intrails.

Nutmegs

ARe hot, and dry in the second degree, help the stoppings of the liver, milt, stomack, windinesse of the belly, lask, weakneſſe of the kidneys, and stopping of the urine; comforteth the heart, and aromatizeth the stomack.

Myrrhe,

Myrrhe

Myrrhe choſen fragile or brittle, light, ſplendent, of little drops, bitter, ſharp, which ſmelleth ſweet, full of whitiſh veins being broken, is hot and dry in the ſecond degree; it openeth the womb, procureth womens monthly viſits, bringeth forth ſpeedily the birth, and is good for the Cough, ſtitch, flux and bloody flux: it killeth wormes, amendeth the breath, cloſeth up wounds, confirmeth the teeth looſe, and ſtayeth the haire from ſhedding.

Maſtick.

Maſtick ſweet in ſmell, white, ſplendent, brittle, old, and very dry, is hot in the ſecond degree; it helpeth concoction, ſtoppeth vomiting, confirmeth the power of retaining ſuſtenance, is abſterſive; it is profitable alſo to them that ſpit blood, or that are troubled with a cough; it attracteth phlegme from the braine, and is good for the breath.

Pitch.

Pitch is hot and dry in the ſecond degree, it diſcuſſeth, conglutinateth, mollifieth, maturateth, ſuppleth the hardneſſe of the matrix, and hard tumours, cureth ulcers, filleth them that are hollow up with good fleſh, and helpeth cold aches, and the gowt.

Roſin

Rosin.

ROsin is hot, mollifying, discussing, and cleansing, and being taken inwardly is good against the cough, mendeth the breast, provoketh urine, concocteth crude matters, looseth the belly, expelleth the stone and gravel, and is excellent for the cure of green and fresh wounds.

Turpentine.

TUrpentine is hot in the second degree, it is cleansing, mollifying, and operative; it is good taken inwardly for the shortnesse of breath, ptisick, stone, collick, cold, and windy affections of the breast; it provokes urine, and sends forth gravell; it avails much in the running of the reins, used outwardly it is good in wounds in sinewy places, it fils wounds and ulcers with flesh, and is much used in Emplaisters and Unguents.

Waxe yellow and White.

YEllow waxe doth mollifie, and heat, moistneth temperately; it is good to amend the milk in Nurses breasts coagulated, it asswageth pain, healeth wounds and ulcers, and hath commonly a place in all good Unguents and Emplaisters; it is a good medicine to be drunk or eaten, and so swallowed downe for to cure the exulceration of the stomack or intrails in fluxes, where inward exulcerations

cerations are to be feared; white wax is colder then yellow.

Harts-ſuet.

HArts-ſuet is of a hot nature, doth aſſwage aches, reſolveth and mollifieth hard tumours in any part of the body, and by expetience is found very good adminiſtred in Clyſters, to heale the excoriations of the right gut; for it is anodine, and very ſanative.

Hogs-ſuet.

IT hath a lenifying, and anodine quality, and therefore it is not unprofitably uſed for mitigation of ſharp humours, aſſwaging of pain, healing of burning with fire, and very fitly mixed with Cataplaſms appointed for that purpoſe.

Sperma-cæti,

IS ſowr in taſte, ſpungy, and white in ſhew, unſavory in ſmell, and weighty, having a ſharp quality; it is of a cold faculcie, cleanſeth, and digeſteth; it is good againſt inward bruiſes taken inwardly, and the place contuſed annointed therewith, and a *Paracelſus* plaiſter put over it, or Greek-pitch; it is alſo good for ſpots and morphew in the skin.

Dragons blood,

IS cold and dry in the first degree; it is of an astringent quality, it closeth up wounds and confirmeth the weak parts, and stayeth the flux of blood inward or outward; it is used outwardly, with other astringent powders.

Canthar:des,

ARe used outwardly to raise a blister, and sometimes inwardly to move urine, but not without danger.

Bole Armeny,

IS very dry and astringent; it is a good medicine in resisting the fluxes of blood, helping the Catarrhe, Dysentery, and Ulcers of the mouth: It is good in the Pestilence, and all other like infections.

Allome,

IS astringent, mendeth putrified Ulcers, drieth the moist, consumeth proud superfluous flesh, taketh away the itch, and cureth the scab, and is very profitable in lotions for ulcerations of the mouth, throat, or elsewhere: Being burnt, it is most used to dry up ulcers, and induce a cicatrice.

White

White Copperas,

IT is good for *Collyrium*, or lotions for the infirmities of the eyes, namely against itchings, akings, smartings, defluxions, and opthalmiaes of the eyes.

Album Græcum,

OR White doggs turd, is hot and astringent; stayeth the Lask, cureth the Squinancy, helpeth the Dysentery, and driveth away Feavers, that come by course; and is very good to strew the fundament fallen downe withall, being powdred and sifted through a Lawn or Sarcenet.

Trochisks of Red-Lead.

THese Trochisks consume proud flesh, mundifie sordid Ulcers, as also callous or hard flesh, and wonderfully cure Fistulaes. They are thus made.

℞. The Crumme of well leavened bread, four drammes.

Good Sublimate, one dram.

Red-Lead, halfe a dram.

Rose water, as much as will suffice to incorporate them into a stiffe paste.

Make them up into what fashion you please with the Rose water, and dry them in an Oven, and keep them for your use.

Præcipitate.

THis Mercuriall medicine is of the ſame quality with Mercury, and for killing and curing gives way to no other; it is good to cleanſe and dry old ulcers, being mingled with Baſilicon; it brings new or old ſores to digeſtion, and ſtayes blood being applyed upon Lint; it is given in Pills againſt the French-pox, but not without great danger, unleſſe it be done with good advice.

Quick-ſilver.

IT corrodeth, killeth Lice and Nits, and alſo the itch; woundeth the inteſtines, ſuppreſſed urine, ſwelleth the body, hurteth the ſtomack, and belly; reſolveth, penetrateth, and purgeth.

Lapis Medicamentoſus.

THis ſtone being diſſolved one ounce of it in a pint of rain-water, or river-water (not Well-water) and filtered from the dregs, ſo as it remain cleare, and ſo waſh any old ſore with it morning and night, and a linnen cloath wet in it, and layd upon it, and it will heale it in what part ſoever it be; it ſtayes all defluxions, cleanſeth and comforteth the part affected; it faſtens the teeth, and keeps the gums from putrifaction; it is good for redneſſe and heat in the eyes, or humours, if the corners of the eyes bee moyſtened with a feather;

it

it taketh away St. Anthonies fire, Shingles, &c. if a cloath wet in it bee laid upon them, and renewed as ſoon as it is dry: it heals the ſcabs of the hands or body, if they be waſhed at night; it is good againſt the Cancer in the breaſt, or mouth, or any ulcers of the mouth, or throat, being gargariſed; it dryes Bliſters, or wheals on the feet; it heals all ſorts of burnings, if a cloath wet in it be laid upon them, it is thus made,

℞. Green Copperas, one pound,
White Copperas, halfe a pound,
Allome, one pound and halfe.
Salt nitre,
Common-ſalt, of each three ounces,
Salt of Tartar,
Wormewood,
Mugwort,
Succory,
Arſemart,
Plantaine, of each halfe an ounce.

Put them all into a new earthen pot, and put to them a little Roſe Vinegar, and boyle them on a gentle coale fire, ever ſtirring them untill they begin to grow thick, then adde,

Venice Ceruſſe, halfe a pound.
Bole armeny, four ounces.

Mingle them well together, untill it grows to the hardneſſe of a ſtone, then let it coole and break the pot and take it out, and keep it to your uſe; If you

will put in gummes, as Myrrhe and Frankinſence you muſt boyle them very gently leaſt they burn and the ſtrength vaniſh away.

Burnt Copperas,

IS made as burnt Alom is, of any ſort of Coperas, and is uſed to abate ſpungy fleſh in ulcers, and alſo in all reſtrictive powders for ſtaying of fluxes; and it helpeth well with other fitting Simples to cicatrize, and alſo in lotions and gargariſms it is of good uſe.

Honey.

ENgliſh Honey being yellow, the ſavour and odour pleaſant, ſharpe, pure, ſincere, cleare, faſt, or ſtiffe, yielding little ſcum in decoction, is good and very profitable for thoſe that are coſtive, as alſo for the ſtomack, if one drink it with water, it helpeth the bladder, and reines, it is good for the eyes, it mundifieth openeth and healeth; as for burnings and ſcaldings it cureth them without ſcar and is very good to heal ulcers of the eares.

Beane Meale,

IS cold and moiſt, diſſolveth all ſwellings, is very good for ulcers, evills, and blaſtings of the genitors, and taketh away inflammation of womens paps; made into a poultis with beer and vinegar, it healeth the ſwelling of the legs.

Barly

Barly Meale.

IT is cold and dry in the first degree, dissolveth hot and cold tumours, digesteth, softeneth, and ripeneth hard swellings, stoppeth the lask, and humors falling into the joynts, discusseth wind, is good against the scurfe, and leprosie, and allayeth the inflammations of the Gowt.

Wheat Flowre.

IS hot in the first degree, stoppeth spitting of blood, distillations of subtil humors, helpeth the cough and roughnesse of the sharp artery, dissolveth tumours, and cleanseth the face from Lentils and spots, appeaseth hunger and thirst, and is the principal natural upholder of the life and health of man.

Mill-dust.

MIll-dust is used in compositions, to stay fluxes of bleeding wounds.

Wheat-bran,

IS good against the scurfe, itch, and spreading scab, dissolveth the beginnings of hot swellings; doth swage and slake the hard swellings of womens breasts, and the decoction thereof is singular good, to cure the painfull exulcerations in the intrails given by Clysters.

Of the Crows-bills, Catch-bullets, and Terebellum.

THeſe Inſtruments are uſed ſeverally to draw out bullets, arrow-heads, broken bones, pieces of Armour, or Maile, or whatſoever elſe of unnaturall things, gotten into any part of mans body; In the uſe of them great care and reſpect muſt be had not to uſe extream violence on the ſudden to draw out the offending thing; for it is not always neceſſary to draw it out by the way of the firſt wound, but perhaps it may with far leſſe danger be thruſt quite through the member, and taken out on the other ſide.

Sometimes a bullet, or arrow-head may be fixed in a bone, or between bones, and then it is far better not to move it, than to offend the part wherein it is lodged or ſettled; for in ſuch caſes oftentimes nature doth better caſt it forth, then the Artiſt can deviſe to do.

Inciſion ſheers.

THis Inſtrument is to dilate, and inlarge the orifice of a wound, for divers reſpects, though many inſtead thereof do uſe the Inciſion knife, yet upon ſeverall occaſions you ſhall finde the Inciſion-ſheers to be needfull and neceſſary.

The

The Scrue-probe,

IS an Instrument as long againe as an ordinary probe, made to unscrue in the middle, and is used where the small probe is too short to make sufficient probation.

Dismembring-knife.

THis instrument is used in dismembring; as namely to amputate or cut any offensive part, or member in mans body; I mean the fleshy parts or whatsoever else may be incised close to the bone, or between the bones, the better to make way for the same, having alwayes in a readinesse an incision knife to cut asunder in all places as the knife cannot come at.

Of the Trafine.

THis Instrument was first devised by Mr. *John Woodall*, a very learned man, whom I do chiefly follow in the method of this Book, as I have declared in my Preface, and is of more use then the Trapan, as I have divers times experienced; and I use it acording to the said Mr. *Woodalls* direction in his book, which because it is not in every place, therefore I shall rehearse his own words whereby the Artist may finde the use of it, and by practice come to gain more knowledge of it.

It is first to be considered that the pinne thereunto

unto belonging (which is in the middest of the head) being placed truly in the Center, be artificially made of good steel, and that it be triangular also, that it be sharp each way, well pointed, and stand fast in the instrument, and also that it stand no lower, but alwayes somewhat higher then the circumferent teeth of the head of that Instrument do, for because the said pin in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-headed-saw to the begnning of the work, and in the agitating and roving the Trafine with the hand to and fro in his work, the said pin may first take hold ere the teth of the instrument touch the scull, for the said pine is not only appointed as a rule and guide, but also as the stay to the work; which done, namely when the tooth, head, orbe, or saw, hath taken rund hold, then the sooner the better, the Artist is to take up the instrument to wipe and cleanse the teeth thereof, and draw out the said pinne in the center, the which he may no wayes omit; which done, he is by the agitation of his hand only to and fro to pierce, and having pierced, as i were halfe through, he is again to take up his instrument, and cleanse it, and then againe to proceed in piercing by the motion of his hand to and fro, until he have in all parts gone through the *Cranium*, which if he diligently regard in the tender observant motion of his own hands; I mean, he that perceth shall sensibly feele when the bone is penetrated

through

through on each part, which considered, then drawing off his instrument, he shall find the piece of the *cranium* so removed, fixed with the head of the instrument.

But note, nevertheless there is a great care to be taken by the Artist in the manner of the piercing, and taking out the piece of the frustrated bone divers wayes.

And first, let him be sure ever to place the brodinghead of the Instrument that pierceth so, that the triangular pinne in the center thereof be set upon a firm part of the *cranium* or scull, yet always provided, it be as near the fractured part thereof as may be.

Secondly, the Artist is to consider, that as hee which piereeth the *cranium* with a small streight heads such as the *Trapans* were accustomed to have, as is said, by the giving way of the small screw that fasteneth the head of the *Trapan*, the patients life may bee endangered, namely if the *cranium* be throughly pierced, the instrument casually should slip down upon the *dura mater*, as my self to my griet once saw; even in like manner he that useth a ragged taper-head of a *Trafine*, how skilfull soever, may be guilty of endangering his patient, if he be not carefull in the manner of his piercing; namely that after his instrument hath taken hold round with the teeth, if he either leave the pinne untaken out, the said pinne being longer

then

then the teeth of the instrument, he may wound the pannicle of *dura mater* before the piece intended to be taken out bee pierced through in each part, that hee do not at the least twice or thrice in the time of his piercing the *cranium*, take up and cleanse the teeth of his instrument with a clout, thereby as it were to mistrust himselfe, as fearing whether it have in all parts pierced through, or no, or how much, or in which part he is wanting for fear of going too deep, otherwise he may kil his patient ere he doth find or perceive he is through; for in a work so seldome used, and the errors theeof being of so dangerous a consequence, the Artist, though otherwise discreet, by omission, oblivion, or other improvidence, be wanting in some observation highly worthy of regard; wherefore it behooveth him to suspect himself, and be cautious for that a man can never bee too wary in such a businesse: for although the piece every way may be pierced, and removed out of his place, yea and contained within the *Trafine* head, yea and stick to the same, yet the Artist may by his hand be mistaken; and think it not to be through, for that the instrument sticketh as firmely, and as fast in the place when the piece is out, and within the orbe of the *Trafine*, as it did ere it was divided, and as if it had not gone through; hereby if the Artist observe not his intermissions by forbearing now and then his piercing, as is said, and sometimes view

this work, and cleanse the teeth of the instrument ere it be through, he is subject to go too deep, and wound the *dura mater* by the continued motion of his hand, notwithstandiug the piece of the *cranium* is compleatly removed, and resteth within the head of the said instrument.

Further he adviseth the young Artist to make triall on a Calves-head, or the like subject, before he put it in practise upon a man; for indeed a Surgeon can never be too fearefull of omission, or of over-doing, for hereby he doth often run himselfe into divers inconveniences to his great reproach and dammage.

Of the head-Saw.

THe head-saw is an instrument by which a vent may be given sometimes through the *craniums*, and thereby the use of the *Trapan*, and also of the *Trafine* may be forborne. I do use this instrument made about the length of a finger, and about halfe an inch broad well toothed, but not too rank, the point turning upward like the top of a fauchion, and toothed all the way, so that with the compassed top I can divide what I see good in the *cranium*, and with it I also can take off a finger or toe as occasion shall serve; And this way I use rather then *cutting mullets* or *chissels*, they being so apt to shatter the bones, and with this if the member

ber be stedfastly held, or bound to some piece of wood, it is taken off very cleanly.

Of the dismembring-Saw.

THis is the instrument which the Artist shall never use without terrour, knowing that the subject whereon he is to work is the most precious of all the creatures of God. The use of it is to cut in two a bone, either of the arm, leg, or thigh, after that the flesh is separated from it by the *amputation-knife*, and the *periostæon* scraped away with the back of the same knife, that the *Saw* may the more surely and firmly take hold upon the bone.

Of the Speculum oris.

THere are two sorts of these instruments, that is to say, a *Speculum oris* plain, which taketh hold under the chin, and holdeth the mouth open and the tongue down both at one time, and is very necessary in applying medicines to the root of the tongue, Uvula, or roof of the mouth. The other is a *Speculum oris* with a screw, thereby by degrees to force, and wrest open the jaws in the Lethargy, Convulsions, Scurvy, and many other dangerous diseases; and for conveying nourishment into the mouth of the Patient; and these two instruments cannot well be missing in a Chirurgions closet.

Speculum

Speculum Ani.

THe name of this inſtrument declareth to what uſe it ſerveth, namely to the fundament, onely to open the ſame as occaſion ſhall bee offered upon any diſeaſe happening in that part, as excoriation, ulceration, fiſtula, &c. Let him that uſeth this inſtrument have a care not to force needleſſe dilation, leſt hee bruiſe the muſcles of the ſphincter, which divers times will mightily reſiſt the opening inſtrument, yea and the Patients owne will; and then if the Artiſt deſiſt not from his purpoſe, he may make dangerous conſequences.

Of the Cauterizing-irons.

THeſe inſtruments have been far more uſed of the Ancients, then now they are, they being terrible to the patients, and therfore forborn in many cures. But they are very neceſſary to cauterize, or ſear the end of any vein or artery in a great flux of blood, which cannot otherwiſe be ſtayed, and to cauterize the end or ſtump of a bone after diſmembring, and alſo the ends of the veins, and arteries: and truly, although there are other waies practiſed by ſome, yet I hold this way farre better and ſurer, becauſe the heat of the inſtrument doth conſume the venemous humidity abiding in the part, and draweth it outwards, and comforteth much the

the parts adjacent; they are used very fitly to open Apostumes, and to make fontanels or issues behinde on the head, or in the neck in the Apoplexy, Epilepsie; &c.

Of large Spatulaes.

LArge Spatulaes of wood and iron, must be alwayes in a readinesse to stir either Emplaisters or Unguents in the compounding, or any other liquid composition whatsoever.

Forceps for Teeth.

THe *forceps* of severall forms are to pull out a tooth, of which the Artist shall be stored with two or three of severall sizes and fashions, and a punch to force out a stump of a hollow tooth, which cannot be laid hold on by the other instruments.

Of the small Syringe.

THe small syringe, though many pretend to have the true knowledge of the use thereof, yet they fail very grossely.

Your syringe ought to be of tinne or silver, kept very cleane, having one for watry injections, another for oyly, well armed with towe, the spouts sound, without flaws, and very smooth, and going very steddy, not delivering the liquor by jumps; and in using this instrument for the gonorrhæa, when

when you have put it into the passage of the yard, your best way is to rest both your elbows on the Patients thighs, hee sitting somewhat high, or standing bowing forwards; strive not to fill the syringe too full at once, for then it will not so easily be delivered, as being too far for thy reach: let the first be delivered between *glans* and *præputium* holding the *præputium* close together, if it may be, onely to wash the passage; the next bout, thou shalt take the yard in thy left hand about the middle, not pressing it hard, and then put in thy syringe so far as thou canst leasurely, and resting thy arms as aforesaid, and then deliver the injection, holding thy left hand so as it may not come out againe, but be conveyed to the neck of the bladder, getting another to fill the syringe againe, and deliver that as the other was, not removing thy hand, and then the water will come into the bladder, and this way thou mayest inject as much water as thou wilt into the bladder without pain.

Let not the medicines to be injected be too hot, nor too cold, a little warmer then the piss is the best temper, and use no mercury, sublimate, or precipitate in the lotions, for though they have good qualities, yet to a young Artist they may prove very dangerous, used by way of injection into the yard.

The syringe is not here limited, but is necessarily

uſed in wounds, ulcers, and fiſtulaes, for griefs in the mouth and throat, as ſhall bee declared when wee come to ſpeak of the curing of ſuch diſeaſes.

Of the Clyſter-Syringe.

THis is a very neceſſary inſtrument, and therefore I would adviſe the Artiſt ever to have one in readineſs well armed with tow, with two or three pipes well fitted, that it be kept very clean, drawn out and hanged up in two or three parts to keep it ſweet, and the tow from rotting; there is alſo belonging to this inſtrument, a crooked neck like an elbow, that in what manner ſoever the Patient lye, the medicine may be adminiſtred to him, and therewith alſo a man may give himſelf a Clyſter without the help of another. You muſt be ſure to have the tow put on even, cloſe, and full, that when you pour in the liquor, not one drop can come out by the ſtaves end, and you muſt alſo have a Clyſter-pot of pewter, or rather of braſſe for melting, with a ſpout, the better to deliver into the ſiringe the liquor without a funnel, and this pot moſt containe at the leaſt one pinte and halfe; when you put the liquor into your ſiringe, you ſhall draw down the ſtaff cloſe to the end, having a cork ready to ſtop the other end, and ſo lay it down till you be ready to uſe it: when you are ready to uſe it, you ſhall pull out the corke, holding the

ſiringe

ſiringe upright for ſpilling, and then ſcrue on the head, and dip the end of it in ſome fat thing, and put it up as far as you can, laying it in as even poſition as you can, and then deliver it till all bee in the gut, and then let the Patient turne himſelfe on his back, forceing himſelfe by all poſſible meanes to keep the medicine given him for one hour if he can. Sometimes it falleth out that by reaſon of the hardneſſe of the excrements in the gut, the holes of the ſiringe-pipe are like to be choaked and hindered from delivering the medicine, in ſuch a caſe the excrement being made clammy (and not hardened) put upon the end of your ſiring-pipe that firſt entreth the gut over the holes of the ſame pipe, a thin oyly clout that may cover all the holes, and ſo put it in clout and all, thruſting the ſame as aforeſaid, up to the thick part or head of the pipe, then a very little as it were draw back your hand, and deliver your Clyſter with a very good force, thruſting the pipe in the delivery cloſe up to the body that nothing come back.

But if you find ſuch a reſiſtance in the gut, that the medicine by the aforeſaid means will not enter, then with the hereafter mentioned *ſpatula mundanum*, draw out part of the hard excrements which hinder, and then proceed as aforeſaid to give your Clyſter: moreover many are grown ſo weak, that they are not able to retain the medicine caſt into their bodies the due time; you ſhall then

in this case, make use of some soft clout, tow, or the like to hold it in, whereby they may take the benefit of the clyster administred.

Concerning the quantity of a Clyster to be given, we usually give a full pinte, about as warm as pisse newly made; and observe that in dangerous fluxes when we give comfortable Clysters, we oftentimes force them up as far as we can, I mean the Liquor, by thrusting the staffe harder; when you draw out your syringe, let it be washed and wiped clean, and the staffe drawn out of the barrel, and hung up, and this you shal find to be a more cleanlier, easier, and safer way to administer a Clyster, both for the Chirurgion, and also the Patient, then the ancient Clyster-bag and pipe, which are often rotten and putrified, that when they are used, do break in the work, and so spoyl all.

Of the Cathæter.

THe *Cathæter* is an Instrument very necessary amongst the rest, that if any obstructions happen, either in the passage of the urine or neck of the bladder, through slime, gravell, the stone, or the like accident, which by the artificiall use of a syringe cannot be removed, then is this needfull instrument to be used; as also to make search for the stone in the bladder.

If therefore you have occasion to use it, put it in

in gently, as followeth, namely with the crooked or dependent part downward, so far as it will be put in, being first annoynted with a little oyle of Almonds, or some fresh grease, or some oyle, for want of the afore rehearsed, and being put in as you can without much force, then feele by the root of the yard neare the fundament with the fore-finger annointed with butter or oyle (or the middle-finger of thy other hand) where the end of the *Cathæter* resteth, or beareth out, then put in the *Cathæter* yet further towards the fundament, pressing or bearing down as it were, a little, the lower part of the said instrument with the upper hand, which stayeth the *Cathæter*, then together with the help of the lower finger of the other hand turn the *Cathæter* upwards, putting it also withall forwards a little, and it will slip into the bladder, then draw out the wier within the instrument, and the urine will come forth, still keeping the instrument carefully within the bladder, till all be run out, that gently will come without forcing.

Moreover, you may by putting in the longest finger into the Patients fundament (the *Cathæter* being in the bladder, and the water drawn out) feele easily if any stone be in the bladder; the party grieved standing, and bending his body likewise forward.

It will be also necessary to have searching-candis of

waxe, to be uſed in caruncles, or ulceration of the neck of the bladder or paſſage of the urine, and by that you ſhall finde out the place where the ſaid griefe is, and alſo be able to convey apt medicines to the place grieved; but indeed it is a worke that requireth good deliberation well to effect it, for an expert workman may eaſily be ſeen herein to erre, except he take good regard.

Wherefore when by the candle you have found the certain place of the griefe, which you ſhall perceive when you thruſt the candle into the yard by the ſtops and ſtayes which it ſhall finde in the ſaid paſſage; be careſull to obſerve the juſt length to the further end of the ſaid ſtop or place agrieved; and there if you marke your candle well, you ſhall perceive the full length and breadth of the diſeaſe, then upon the ſaid candle you ſhall faſten the medicine you intend for the griefe: as namely, if the diſeaſe be a kinde of ſpungy fleſh, as often it is, then a little *alumen uſtum*, or *vitriolum uſtum* will be fitting medicines, or what elſe you know moſt fit for ſuch an occaſion, and print it according to the depreſſed part of the waxe into the waxe-candle, and convey it warily to the place, and let the candle remaine in the yard, but have a care you keep it not in till the waxe melt too much, then draw it out, and arme it as before, and put it in againe, and ever alter your medicine upon the ſearching-candle, as you ſee cauſe; and forget not

not to use good injection also, which will help much.

Of the Cupping-glasses.

YOu shall finde these to be very usefull in many businesses; namely, to fasten upon a *Bubo* to bring it forward, for which they are very good; sometimes also to set upon the upper part of the shoulder blade to draw back humours, which oppresse the head, eyes, or teeth, or against *Lethargie*, or on the thighs, against aches or pains there, and to bring downe womens courses, or for the cure of the Sciatica they are very good; or to draw blood or spirits to a member withered or benummed with the dead palsey, sometimes also they are applied without scarifying to attract humors to a place; at another time they are set with scarification to draw blood and choller out of any member offended with them.

They are used divers wayes, some with towe, some with a small waxe light fastned to the bottome, some with a great candle; but for my selfe, I have used all those wayes yet finde none better then to fasten a little dry tow to the bottome of the glasse with a little waxe, and then rub well the part with hot water, and a sponge where you will set your glasse, then light your tow with a candle and clap it upon the place, and it will stick fast, and draw up a great bump, then presse the skin with

your finger close to the glasse and it will come off; then if it be fitting, take a lancet, and lightly scarifie the place, and then set on your glasse againe, and draw as much blood as you shall think fitting, then wash the place with faire water, and dry it well with a sponge, and annoint it with a little fresh butter, and it will be whole; scarifie not too deep, for that is dangerous and needlesse: you must have several Cupping-glasses, some bigger then others, for the greater are for the thighs, a little lesse for the armes, and the least for the hands and feet; for if your glasses be too wide, they will not take hold.

Of Blood-Porrengers.

BLood-Porrengers are necessary for any Chirurgion, thereby to bee the more certaine of the quantity of blood which is let forth; for since the blood of man is so precious, it behooveth to bee very carefull how, and what proportion is taken away. The Porrengers which we ordinarily use, hold about three ounces, and to fill two and a halfe of these at a time, although the Patient be very strong, is enough, although you be forced to open the vein againe the next day; for it is alwayes better to take away a little blood at a time, then to let forth so much as to the swouning of the Patient, by which happen many dangerous accidents, except the party have a pleurisie, or some such

such urgent occasion shall offer it selfe; for I hold it a great deal better to offend in taking away too little blood, then too much; but indeed our Country is now so stored with a company of empiricall Ideots, who (whatsoever the disease be) presently upon sight of the urine, by which they discerne as much as in a glasse of beer, cry out to open a veine, and then they must either bleed twelve, fourteen, or sixteen ounces, or else they think their Patient counts not his money well given, and thus people are abused, feeling either ache, numbnesse, or a chilling cold in that part so long as they live after.

Of the Spatula mundana.

THis Instrument I have divers times used, though it be but lately invented, and with good successe in extream costiveneſſe, when no purging medicine, either upward or downward would do any good; you may, if occasion offer, open the fundament with a *Speculum ani* first, but most commonly it is easily forced into the fundament of it selfe being anointed with grease, and so put up the spoons end, and therewith draw out the hard and over-dried excrements, by which meanes the body will return again to his naturall habit.

The Diet-pot

IS made either of braſſe, or earth, and ſerveth for boyling drinks of ſeveral ſorts or kinds, in Feavers, Calentures, &c. for boyling lotions and other Decoctions upon ſeveral occaſions.

Weights, and Scales.

THeſe are things in a manner ſleighted by many, yet they are the things upon which depends oftentimes the life or death of the Patient: let the Artiſt therefore be ſtored with two paire of Scales, one for ounces, the other for graines, with two good even beams, both them and the pans kept clean ſcowred; now becauſe many having ſcales and weights ſcarſe have the true knowledge of them, I will therefore ſet downe what kinde of weights we ordinarily uſe.

There are two ſorts of weights now uſed, the Troy weight containing twelve ounces, and that is it which the Gold-Smiths uſe, and wee alſo divers times. The other is Averdupois weight, which containes ſixteen ounces, and is uſed by the Grocers and others, and is indeed generally uſed amongſt the Apothecaries.

A pound of Avoir-dupois weight hath ſixteene ounces, and is marked thus, ℔.

An ounce hath eight drachmes, and is marked thus, ℥.

A dramme hath three ſcruples, and is thus marked, ʒ.

A ſcruple hath twenty grines, and is thus known. ℈.

And a Barly corne, Wheat, or Pepper corne may be uſed for a grain, which is knowne by this mark, *gr.*

Two drammes is the weight of eighteen pence in mony, one dram of nine pence.

And our meaſures agreeing with our weights moſt uſually are as followeth.

A wine gallon of water containeth eight pound.

A pottle, four pound.

A quart, two pound, and hath this mark, qr.

A pinte, one pound, and is thus noted, pi.

And of ordinary Salet oyles, ſeven pound and a halfe is accounted a gallon. And thus much I thought good to write concerning the weights and meaſures, that there may be no miſtake in the Artiſt.

Of the Lancet.

Next I would adviſe the Artiſt to bee alwayes provided with a Caſe of good Lancets, which he ſhall ever carry in his pocket, that they may bee ready upon any occaſion, and alſo the better to keep them from ruſting; let them be clean and well ſet, not too ſpeare-poynted, nor too thin, for if they have

have either of those faults, they will not make a good orifice.

When you come to use them, you shall (after you have taken notice of the vein you intend to open) make a ligature about the arme, some three fingers breadth above the place you purpose to cut, in this manner: take a yard of your woosted gartering, or a strong list, or in want of these a womans Fillet will serve (but linnen and silk are apt to slip) put your bandage upon the arme, and turne the ends both round the arme, and meet them together on the outside, so that it come twice about the arme, and then tie them on a single bow-knot, which will easily be loosed upon occasion; then put a thick staffe in the Patients hand to gripe fast, and with your hand chafe well the vein that it may rise full, if it lye deep and be small, you shall foment it with warm water, rubbing the place hard with a linnen cloath untill the veine appeare; make your orifice large, not deep, for the larger the orifice is (so that it be not too large to spend the spirits by tumbling out the blood too fast) the lesse danger there will be of apostumation: when your orifice is too small, the place will presently puffe up with winde: alwaies strike the vein in a little cross, not just along the vein, nor quite overthwart, but slanting, and if you go not deep enough at the first stroak; thrust in your Lancet quickly in the same orifice a little deeper; but if you chance to

strike

ſtrike beſides the veine, then ſtrike preſently a little higher; when you have well noted the place you intend to cut, you ſhall lay your thumb gently upon the veine juſt by that place, and with your Lancet between your finger and thumb of the other hand, and your little finger leaning upon the arme, to reſt your whole hand the more ſteddier, gently thruſt in your Lancet as far as you ſhall think will reach the veine; a little ſtretching up your hand, whereby you ſhall gently inlarge the orifice: you may partly feele when the Lancet hath entred the veine; then take forth as much blood as you ſhall ſee convenient, then pull one end of your ligature, and by the ſlacking of that the blood will ſtay, then with your fingers cruſh out the lappered blood out of the orifice, and lay on a pledget of Lint dipped in cold water, and a linnen cloath twice double upon that, both which ought to be laid in a readineſs before the ligation be made, and then with the band bind up the arme, going croſſe above and below the elbow, ſtill making the band to croſſe upon the boulſter, and pin or tye it faſt, but not too hard, but ſo as the patient may eaſily indure it, neither over the elbow, for then the arm cannot be bended: and this binding muſt remaine untill the next day, and with a grater or linnen cloath let the arme be tied to the breſt.

If the Patient chance to faint in the bleeding, let him put his finger far into his mouth and preſſe down

downe the root of his tongue, and force himself to keck as if he would caſt, and it will help; but if hee ſwound, then bow him forward, and clap your palm of your hand cloſe upon his mouth, ſtopping his noſe betweene your finger and thumb, and he will come to himſelfe againe preſently.

Let none blood, if he have not had a ſtool that day or the day before.

If any come to thee to be let blood, do it not without good advice; where the Phyſitian adviſeth, and thou goeſt according to his directions, whatſoever happens thou ſhalt go blameleſſe.

Many will upon the leaſt diſtemper run to a Barber to be blooded, which to get twelve pence he refuſes not to doe againſt all ſenſe and reaſon divers times; for he neither weighs the age, nor conſiders the diſeaſe, but fills the Porrengers, the Patient going away perhaps a little eaſed for the preſent, perhaps worſe, but moſt of them grow to ſuch maladies afterwards, that they are ſcarce able to help themſelves.

You ſhall have alſo young females that have been a little too bold with their ſweet hearts, will come to you deſiring to be blooded in the foot, and tell you they want their naturall purgation, when indeed juſt cauſe they have, therefore have a great care in ſuch caſes, and do it not without advice either from ſome learned Phyſitian, or thy owne judgement and good conſideration.

The

The veins usually opened are in number eight, three in the arme, one in the hand, one in the forehead, one under the tongue, and two in the foot.

The first in the arme is called the *Cephalica*, or head-veine, and lieth uppermost on the outside the arm, and is opened for affects of the head and eyes, and without danger of touching either nerve or artery.

The next is the *mediana* or middle, or common veine, and lyeth in the middest of the arme, and is opened in stead of the cephalick, or basilick veine, when they are difficult to be opened: It is cut generally in any affect of the body, but beware of going too deep for feare of pricking the nerve or tendon of the two-headed muscle lying under it.

The third is the *Basilica epatica*, or Liver-vein, and lyeth lowest on the inside of the arme, and is opened for to breath the Liver and Spleen, and hath an artery lying undee it.

And because all veins have their originall in the Liver therefore if the two first will not easily be taken, then you shall bleed the *Median* or middle veine; or, as the generall rule amongst Physitians, is, to take the fairest appearing veine in the arme, except some principall occasions alter their minde.

The fourth vein is between the ring-finger, and the little finger, and breatheth the Liver, spleen, and head,

head, and may be opened safer in weake bodies then any veine in the arme; you shall make a ligature about the wrist, and put the hand in warme water, untill the veine appear, chafing it a little to make it rise the fuller, and then with your lancet open it assaunt, and let it bleed in the water.

The fifth is the veine in the forehead, which is opened for pains in the head, rheumes, distillations of humours, and the like; but have a care of going too deep, for hurting the *Pericranium*, and it is opened in good successe in the phrenzy.

The sixt is the vein under the tongue, and is opened in the Squinanzy, inflammation and swelling of the amygdals, or Almonds of the throat, Apostumes of the mouth or throat, or root of the tongue; but if the Artist be not ready in the taking this vein, let him open the *Cephalica* of the side affected.

The seventh is the *Saphæna* lying under the ancle, and is opened in warm water as the vein in the hand is, and chiefly to draw down womens monthly visits.

The eighth and last, is the vein on the outside the leg, called *popletica*, and is opened in the *sciatica* and pain in the joynts, and is opened in water as the former.

The Artist having all his instruments thus fitted, shall keep them all very clean, oyled, and rowled

rowled up in oyly clouts, and those that have edges shall be ever well set and sharp, remembring alwayes when he hath used any of them to rub them very clean and dry, before he lay them up; have also in a readiness these things following, viz.

A Clyster-pot.
Searces of haire and lawn;
Splints.
Tape,
Spunges,
Rowlers,
A Mortar and Pestle,
Strainers,
Juncks,
Tow,
Clouts,
Thread and Needles to make Rowlers.

Of Wounds.

BEcause I will not seem tedious, I shall not rehearse the definition of wounds, which is so much treated of already in all Authours, but shew the Artist what he ought to do, when he is called to a wounded Patient.

First, then the Artist must know that all wounds are either externall, or internall and penetrating.

The external wounds are discerned by sight, or handling.

Those which are internall and penetrating, are either in the head, breast, or lower belly; and are discovered also by sight, feeling, or by searching them with an instrument: Now to know what internall parts are wounded by the symptoms, you shall observe.

That if the membranes of the brain be hurt, there follows sneezing, vomiting, bleeding at nose or ears, running, and the like; but if the substance of the brain be hurt, those signes are increased, and bilious or sharp vomiting, is seen, also a Feaver, dull understanding, with alteration of favour, and countenance, stupidity also and dumbnesse.

If the breast be wounded, the aire commeth out of the wound, the Patient feeleth the taste in his mouth of the things applied to the wound.

If the lungs be hurt, the Patient breatheth hardly with a ratling sound, and his spittle is frothy, pale, and raw.

If the *Pericranium*, that is, the skin covering the skull be hurt, sudden and often sounding sometimes ensues.

If the Heart be wounded, there follows a coldnes of all the members, extinction of naturall heat, and speedy death.

If the great veins and arteries in the breast be hurt,

hurt, an immoderate flux of blood, defection of vertue in all the faculties, a cold, and unsavoury sweat doth ensue, and death within few hours.

The *Diaphragma* or midriff wounded in the sinewy part, causeth convulsion, hard breathing, sharp feaver, raving, and death; but if it be onely in the fleshy part, it hath no such symptoms, and is capable of remedies.

If the recurrent nerves be wounded, there followeth losse of speech, suppression of motion, and sense without recovery.

If the Liver be hurt, there followeth vomitting, ejections of blood, much pain, continuall feaver, raving, resolution of the Spirits, cold sweat, and consequently death.

The Liver and the Spleen are alike affected, when they are wounded, onely the symptoms of the Spleen are on the left side, the Livers on the right.

If the Stomack be wounded, there followes frequent vomiting, swounding, fainting, and death.

If the Guts are wounded, the excrements will come through the wound unsavoury and putrified.

If the Reins or Kidneys be hurt, there follows suppression of urine, with a sore paine in the groin and stones, with swelling even to death.

If the Bladder be hurt, the like ſymptoms happen as in wounds of the Reins, unleſſe the ſinewy parts be grieved, for then follows diſtention of the belly, piſſing of blood, vomiting, voiding of urine at the wound, ſuppreſſion of the faculties, doting, and death.

When the marrow of the back-bone is hurt, there followeth reſolution of the ſinews (which hindreth the function of ſenſe and motion) voluntary evacuation of the excrements, putrifaction of the inteſtines, and death.

A vein cut, bleeds thick red blood.

An Artery cut, ſends forth yelloviſh, ſubtill blood, thin, hot, beating, and flying out by jumps with great violence.

Wounds dreſſed.

THe manner of dreſſing wounds, ſhall be, firſt to view well the part wounded, and to remove ſuch things as may hinder conſolidation, as hairs, broken bones, iron, lead, wood, or whatſoever is beſides nature, with fitting inſtruments, and with as little paine as may be, not tearing or breaking any adjacent veſſel, but cleare the wound ſo, as nothing may be left to hinder the good application of medicines to the grief. Next you ſhall reduce the diſlocated, and diſ-joyned parts, ſetting and compoſing the veins and nerves in their right order and places, that the beauty and due office of the

the member may not be diminiſhed and that it may conglutinate the eaſier, theſe being thus united muſt be kept ſo together by ligature, ſuture, and ſuch other due, and artificiall meanes as occaſion ſhall offer. Then let the flux of blood be ſtayed if any be, by application of the aſtringent powder following; firſt making a pledgent of tow, dip it in the white of an egge well beaten, and ſtrow it over with the powder, and lay it on the wound, and rowl it up decently. The aſtringent powder is thus made:

℞. Aloes,
Bole armeny,
Dragons-blood.
Frankinſence,
Myrrhe, of each one ounce.

Powder them finely, and put to them the hairs of the belly of an old Hare cut ſmall, and keep it for your uſe.

If the flux of blood be great, you ſhall not open it againe untill two or three daies be paſt; but if the wound be ſlight, you may dreſſe it again the next day: In all ſlight wounds (I mean ſuch as are onely in the fleſh without loſſe of ſubſtance) cloſe them as ſoon as poſſible, and heale them according to the firſt intention, that is by agglutination, by applying ſuch things as have power to comfort and conſolidate, not to ſuppurate. If the wound be great with laceration of ſome veſſel, whereby

follows a great flux of blood; if it be an Artery, the ſureſt way is to cut it in two, and cauterize it at both ends with a cauterizing button, or elſe take it up and tye it, and then cauterize it; if the wound be accompanied with a ſhattered bone, you ſhall not apply any thing that is unctious near the bone, but you may dreſſe it with Spirit of Wine and honey of Roſes very hot, either by injection or tents untill digeſtion, or diſſolve in your ſpirit of Wine a little Myrrhe and Storax, and this dreſſing muſt be likewiſe hot; afterwards by degrees you may uſe *Arcæus* liniment, and *Lukatullies* ballome pretty warm, keeping upon it a mellilote plaiſter, or *Paracelſus*; if the wound be in the head with fracture of the ſcull, you ſhall next the ſcull lay a pledgent of dry lint, next that a Pledgent armed with *Arcæus* liniment hot; over that another dry pledgent to keep the lips of the wound from cloſing untill the ſcull be cloſed, and over all theſe a plaiſter of *Bettonica*, or *Paracelſus*, or Mellilote ſimple.

If it be a ſhot wound, then at the ſecond dreſſing, you ſhall uſe this oyle, in caſe it be a fleſhy wound.

℞. Oyle of Whelps, two ounces,
Oyle of Turpentine, halfe an ounce.
Oyle of St. Johns wort, one ounce.
Dip in tents, and apply them hot.

But

But if it be a nervous part, or the bone splintred, then use this following.

℞. Spirit of Wine, or strong *Aqua vitæ*, ℥ij.
Honey of Roses, ℥j ſ.

Mingle them, and use it warme till perfect digestion, and this you shall use in wounds of the head till perfect digestion, and then use *Arcæus* liniment with a little *Basilicon*, when it is mundified, adde to them the Golden-oyntment, alwayes applying them pretty warme.

Make not your tents above the length of halfe a finger, and twist them not too hard, that the *sanies* be not hindred from flowing forth.

When you pull out your tent out of the wound, marke well the end of it, whether it digests or incarnates, if the wound be come to perfect digestion, you shall perceive the end of the tent covered with matter of a good consistence, neither too thick nor too thin of a whitish yellow colour; when it incarnates, then you shall see a small spot of a reddish matter, something like the Chylus as it issues from the bottome of the ventricle, and you shall shorten your tents untill the wound be filled up with flesh, and then use *Diapalma* or *Deminio* plaister.

I knew some that never used any medicines to either incised or contused wounds save *Basilicon* and the Red-lead plaister, yet cured many.

When you stitch a wound, you shall not set your stitches too thick, but after this follwing

manner: ſet your ſtitching quill to one ſide, and with your needle armed with green, or red ſilk oyled, you ſhall pierce the skin through on both ſides the wounds, not taking too much hold for cauſing of paine, nor taking up too little leſt the hold breaks before the edges be agglutinated, then tye your ſilk (drawing the edges of the wound pretty cloſe) with two knots for ſlipping, and cut off the ends; about an inch from that you may make ſuch another ſtich; and thus do ſo often, untill you have joyned the wound.

When you come to dreſſe a wound, let all your inſtruments, plaiſters, and tents, or pledgents, be laid orderly in a fair platter, with your boulſters and rowlers; your probe armed over the eye with fine lint, either to dry the edges of the wound when you make probation, or to make the wound clean from the *ſanies* that ſhall be in it: but in this you ſhall be very carefull that your lint be very fine, and do it very lightly, for the new fleſh that grows is as thin as a ſpiders web, and will eaſily be removed.

Warm your unguents in your *uvula* ſpoon, or any other ſpoon, and dip in your tents ſo that they may be covered all ſave the head.

If the wound be dreſſed with pledgents, then you ſhall fill it up with one pledgent upon another, untill you have made it levell with the member, and then lay on the plaiſter, and next a boulſter of fine cloath of three folds, and then roul it up.

You

You ſhall not need to dreſſe any wound oftner then once in four and twenty hours, except upon neceſſity.

In wounds of the head you ſhall uſe this method following.

Firſt, ſhave away the hair, and if any looſe bones be, you ſhall take them out gently without forceing: if the *cranium* or ſcull be depreſſed, raiſe it gently with the levatory, but if it will not be done gently, let it remain two or three dayes before you try again, for I have ſeen nature raiſe a depreſſed ſcull of it ſelf; next ſtay the flux of blood, and roul it up for two dayes, in which time (if the Patient hath not bled much at the wound) you ſhall open a vein in the arm, and if he hath not had the benefit of nature, it will do well to give him a carminative Clyſter, made as followeth,

℞. The cõmon decoction for Clyſters, one pound.
The Powder of *benedicta laxativa*, two drams.
Hony, two ounces.
Butter, as much as a Nutmeg.
Salt, one dram.

Mingle them all, and give it warm, about four a clock afternoon.

Let him eate thin Broths, and drink ſmall Beer, lying in a good temperate Ayre, and free from noiſe.

But if there be a contuſion without a wound, ſo that ſymtomes ariſe with a tumour, then di-

tion

ſaltation is needfull that the contuſed blood may iſſue out, and this muſt not be delayed; where the ſcull is broken, be ſure to take out clean all ſpills, or ſplinters of bones that may lye upon the membranes covering the brain, and at every dreſſing with a little ſponge take out the blood, or matter that ſhall fall upon them, keeping coals near the wound all the time of your dreſſing, for fear of cold.

If the ſpirits be weak, and the Patient feaveriſh without a flux, it will not be amiſs to give the Patient a cordiall made after this manner.

℞. French barley, one heaped ſpoonfull.
Running water, one pound.

Boyle them a walm or two, and pour out that water, and when it is cold, put to it,

Syrup of Violets, two ounces.
Confection Alkermis, one dram.

Shake them well together, and give him two or three ſpoonfulls every three or four hours.

Ulcers.

WHen you firſt ſee an Ulcer, with an intention of undertaking the cure of it, you ſhall obſerve whether the Ulcer pierce through the joynt, whether the ligaments be rotten, or the ends of the bones, and the like, whereby you ſhall plainly ſee tokens of incurability;

ky: if you perceive none of theſe; then, in the name of God, go forward on this wiſe following.

Firſt, give him a potion to purge him made thus:

℞. Arthriticall powder, one dram.
Trochisks of Alhaudall, four grains.
Jalap prepared, one ſcruple,
Syrup of Roſes ſolutive, two ounces.
White wine, one ounce and halfe.

Shake them well together in a glaſs, and give it the Patient a little warm, if he be ſtrong, and his body be foule, elſe you muſt leſſen the quantities of the powders; after he is well purged, you ſhall go forward with your dreſſing; and the firſt thing you ſhall uſe, ſhall be *Baſilicon* mingled with Precipitate and laid upon lint, and over it a *Diacalcitheos*, or *Deminio* plaiſter, this will bring it to digeſtion, and thicken the humour; when you perceive the ulcer to be clean, then you may uſe *diapompholigos* and *nutritum*, or the red deſiccative, either of which will both incarnate, ſtop the humour, and cicatrize; but it will not be amiſſe in the mean time to lay a defenſative above the Ulcer round about the member, made after this manner:

℞. Bole armeny, halfe a pound.
Vinegar.
Juice of Plantain, of each halfe a pound.
Oyle of Roſes, foure ounces.

Oyle

Oyle of Myrtels, one ounce.

The White of an Egge.

Mingle all together in a mortar to an Unguent, and lay it upon Cap-paper pretty thick, and apply it.

Three or foure dayes after you have purged your Patient, you ſhall give him a good ſweat, which you may do with eight graines of Antimony diaphoretick made into a pill with a little Mithridate.

It will be convenient likewiſe to give him a dyet-drink of *China*, *Sarſaparilla*, *Polypodium*, and the like, as you ſhall finde in the compoſitions, but this you need not do, unleſſe it be an old foul Ulcer in a body full of groſſe humours.

When you find the Ulcer begin to incarnate, you may dreſſe it three or foure days with only dry lint, and then three or foure dayes with unguent, and then to dry lint again, keeping ſtill over it either a plaiſter of Red-lead, or *diacalcitheos*.

If the ulcer have any cavities, it will be the ſureſt way to lay them open by inciſion, and faſten a cupping-glaſs upon it to draw out the filthy humours that are gathered to the place.

Never ſuffer an ulcer to be round, for that will either hardly or never heal; and if you ſee the edges grow thick like lips, then you ſhall ſcarifie them with a lancet, and let out the groſſe blood which hinders the healing.

To

To correct proud and ſpungious fleſh in Ulcers or Fiſtulaes, you have Trochisks of Red-lead.

But to cleanſe and heal Ulcers, or Fiſtulaes that are troubleſome, I will give you one receit of *Fernelius*, which you will find to be worthy the taking notice of, and it is this.

℞. Of the beſt ſublimate, twelve grains.
Plaintain water, ſix ounces.

Boyl them in a well glaſed veſſel cloſe covered, untill half be waſted, and with this waſh the Ulcer or Fiſtula with a probe armed with lint, as occaſion ſhall offer.

I will not much inlarge my ſelfe in directions concerning Wounds and Ulcers, becauſe I have already in my Compoſitions ſhewed you the vertue and quality of medicines fit for the purpoſe, and the Artiſt muſt endeavour to know the true way of application of them by his practice; only thus much I thought good to publiſh (out of mine own practice) for the benefit of the younger ſort of Chirurgions: and ſo I will proceed to Fractures and Diſlocations which I ſhall touch very briefly.

The cure of fractures and dislocations.

FIrst let the Artist lay the Patient in a fitting posture, that he may conveniently extend the member; then let him appoint one man to take the end of the member in both his hands, extending it by degrees, not on a sudden and by jumps: let him place another to hold the Patient that he move as little as may be; the Artist standing by the Patient shall grasp the fractured part with both his hands, and as the other extends the member, he shall with his fingers reduce all the fractured bones to their places.

But before he begins to reduce them, he must make ready such things as are needfull, and necessary for the worke, as first a plaister of Diapalma about six inches broad, or so big as will cover something more than the fracture, and long enough to compasse the member; two cloaths three double of the same length, three or foure splints armed with Tow, a large cloath to lay over them, and foure or five lengths of broad Tape, and lastly a junck of straw to lay the member in, and boulsters of cloth and tow, to put in the hollow places, that the member may lye levell.

When the Artist hath reduced all the fractured bones, then let him lay on the plaister, and two men holding the part steddy, let him put on his two olded cloaths, one a little above the fracture, the other a little below, so that the edges of them may

may meet: then lay on the ſplints ſo near one another, as there may be the bredth of a ſplint betwixt every one: let them not be ſo long as to gaull the next joynts, then put under your Tapes to tye on the ſplints gently, neither too hard for fear of gangrene, nor too ſlack becauſe then the fracturedbones may fall aſunder; next you ſhall cover all with a large cloath, and then put it into a junck and bind it on faſt putting bouſters into the hollow places, as the ham and the heele, if the leg be fractured, and then lay the member upon a pillow or cuſhion as ſtrait and levell as may be.

Lay all the cloaths on very ſmooth, without wrinkle or ſeam, and ſo broad as that the ends of the ſplints may reſt upon them, and not on the bare member, and ſo let the Patient reſt in his bed at leaſt ſix dayes, unleſſe there be paine, or any other cauſe whereby you are forced to open it; then you may open it to give it ayre, and ſo bind it up againe as before untill fourteen dayes, when you may renue your plaiſter.

See that the Patient have every day a ſtool either by Nature or Art, and let him have a cord faſtned to his bed to raiſe himſelfe by to ayre his back and hips, leſt they excoriate with too much lying.

If the fracture be with a wound, you muſt ſo order your clouts and ſplints that you may dreſs the wound, & not unbind the member, uſe no unctious medicine near the bone, but dreſs it, as I have ſhewed you in the diſcourſe of wounds. You

You may do well to give the Patient a ſpoonfull or two of the juice of the root of Salamons ſeale in White-wine every morning faſting during the firſt ſix dayes.

As for diſlocations, the manner of reducing them would be too tedious for my intended brevity, I will therefore ſet down ſome ſhort inſtructions which will be neceſſary concerning the handling of a diſlocation after it is reduced.

You ſhall therefore preſently annoynt the joynt with oyl of Camomile, Dill Earth-wormes, or the like, and lay over it a plaiſter of *diacalcitheos*, and ſo roul it up artificially, and let it have reſt.

Some uſe to lay upon a joynt after it is reduced a Cataplaſme of *bolus*, and the white of an egge, which is very good, as I have divers times experimented.

For tumours ariſing in a diſlocation, whereby the reducing of the joynt will be ſomething troubleſome, to aſſwage them you may make uſe of a Cataplaſme made of oat-meale, and Linſeeds, boyled in beere or water, with a little oyle of Elders; but if the tumour be not above three daies ſtanding, then if you reduce the bone, the tumour will preſently ceaſe.

Thus much ſhall ſuffice for this diſcourſe, wiſhing the Artiſt as he meets with Authours to his purpoſe, to collect notes of what he findes wanting here, for if I ſhould ſet down all particulars,

I should increase my booke far beyond the bounds of a pocket book, for which I intended it, that it might be ready upon all occasions to re-in force weak memory,

The operation of sundry Simples.

Repercussives.

Fair water.
Verjuice.
Allome water.
Acacia.
The yellow in the midst of the Rose.
Clay.
Flowers of pomgranats.
Bole armony.
Orpin.
Barbaries.
Shepherds-purse.
Knotgrasse.
Coriander.
Liverwort.
Morell.
Nightshade.
Houseleek.
Sowthistle.

Aſtringents.

White-ſtarch.
Aſarabacca.
Shepheards-purſe.
Knot-graſſe.
Wall-flowers
Dragons.
Horſe-mint.
Grommel.
Mace.
Mother of pearle.
Maiden hair.
Manna.
Cypreſſe-nuts.
Doves-foot.
Cinque-foil.
Raſp-berries.
Cranes-bill.
Sealed earth.
Burnt-bones.
Lindtree.
Cobwebs.
Quinces.
Camphyre.
Endive.
Oade.
Ground-pine.
Greatburre.
Baſtard-ſaffron.
Rib-wort.
Dog-bane.
Harts tongue.
Mints.
Yarrow.
Mulberries.
Goole-foot.
Paper.
Monks Rubarb.
Sanicle.
Saxifrage.
Salomons-ſeal.
Medlers.
Tamariſk.
Periwinkles.
Dragons-blood.

Abſterſives.

Wormwood.
Sothernwood.
Celandine.
Mulleine.

Avens

Avens	Agrimony.
Assa fætida.	Roots of Daffadillies.
Garden smallage.	Roots of Briony.
Mous-eare	Onyons.
Goats-beard.	Catawaies.
Castoreum.	Euphorbium.
Gentian.	Lye of ashes.
Devils-bit.	Pitch.
Docks.	Madder.
Bayes.	Cammock.
Balm.	Rye.
Barley.	Sene.
Raddish.	Verjuice,
Rosemary.	Ginger.

Mundificatives.

Smallage	Palma Christi.
Beetes.	Tamarinds.
Cucumbers.	Rosin.
Cubebs.	Agrimony.
Capers.	Fumitery.
Bettony.	Beans.
Wood of Cassia.	Hermodactyls.
Sowbread.	Hysop.
Coloquintida.	Polipody.
Diagredium.	Turbith.
St. Johns wort.	Gith.
Lupins.	Ground-pine,
Honey.	

Aperitives.

Vinegar.
Mugwort.
Almonds.
Germander.
Cubebs.
Brookelime.
Angelica.
Smallage.
Root of Asarabacca
Rue.
Carawaies.
Sowbread.
Hyssop.
Laurell.
Horehound.
Grommell.
Watercresses.
Parsnip.
Parsely
Savin.

Maturatives.

Avens.
Bearfoot.
Hemp.
Flax-seed.
Pitch.
Grease.
Fænugreek.
Licorice.
Fats.
Orage.
Butter.
New-figs.
Devils-bit.
Rapes.
Briony.
Bugloss.
Lilly-roots.
Barley.
Violets.

Stupefactives.

Mandrak.	Henbane.
Garden-Poppy.	Lettuce.
Houſe-leek.	Nightſhade.
Oppium.	Fleabane.

Conſolidatives.

Aloes.	Olibanum.
Borax	Pimpenel.
Balauſtíes.	Aſphaltum.
Cipreſſe.	Ceruſſe.
Dragant.	Hort-tayle.
Litharge.	Blood-ſtone.
Droſſe of iron.	Acorns.
Graines.	Milk.
Juniper.	Medlers.
Mother-pearle.	Plantaine.
Burnt-lead.	Bramble-buſh.
Cobwebs.	Frankinſence.
Dragons-blood.	Sugar.
Myrrhe	Wine.

Conglutinatives.

Silver, and the droſſe.
Comfrey, both ſorts.
Ceruſſe.
Mill-duſt.
Gum, Arabick.
Burnt barley.
Spunge-ſtone.
Sarcocoll.
Colophony.
Horſe-tayle.
Glue.
Plaiſter.
Primroſes.
Cypreſſe nuts.

Reſtrictives.

Aloes.
Horſe-tayle.
Puffes.
Gum of the Pine.
Sorrell.
Copperas.
Galls.
Willow-bark.
Dragons blood.
Sealed earth.
Juice of Brier-buſh.
Green Nut-ſhells.
Burnt paper.
Sumach.
Frankinſence.
Burnt Lead.
Oak-bark.
Cobwebs.

Reſolutives.

Dill.
Ox-eye.

Ger-

Germander.
Ground Pine.
Diagredium,
Fearn.
Bran.
Hyſſop.
Sponge-ſtone.
Leſſer Comfrey.
Dates.
Orris.
Labdanum.
Pellitory of the wall.
Bread.
Water-Bettony.
French Lavender.
Agarick.
Saffron.
Venus hair.
Danewort.
Fennel.
Fænugreek.
Mellilote. Elder.

Attractives.

Ariſtolochie.
Garlick.
Mouſ-eare.
Sow-bread.
Beavercod.
Dogs-turd.
Ammoniacum.
Leaven.
Mummie.
Doves dung.
Staviſacre.
Galbanum.
Hares ſuet.
Pepper.
Polypody.
Muſtard.
Aſſa fætida.
Calamint.
Knot-graſſe.
Leeks.
Brimſtone.
Penny royall.
Wheat.

Corrosives.

Root of Daffodill.	Garlick.
Vinegar.	Copperose.
Onions.	Flowre of Brass.
Gall of creatures.	Root of Hermodact ylls.
Mercury and his kindes.	Mustard-seed.
Ink.	Salt niter.

Adustives.

Aristolochy.	Staviſacre.
Anacardus.	Garlick.
Cantharides.	Quick-lime.
Copperas.	Capitall Lees, Pellitory.

Ulceratives.

Onyons,	Wild Smallage
Garlick.	Cantharides.
Figs.	Arſſemart.
Rue.	Nettles, Sea Onyon.

NExt becauſe divers times ſuch things as the Artiſt intends to uſe, are not at hand, thereſore I ſhall ſhew him briefly what things hee may uſe inſtead of thoſe he hath not, which are comprehended in the aforeſaid Compoſitions.

And firſt for Agarick, uſe Coloquintida, in a leſſer quantity, or ſeed of baſtard Saffron double or treble the doſe.

For Anchuſa in oyntments, uſe red Sanders, or painters lack.

For Sugar, Honey or Manna in Laxatives, but not in binders.

For Bdellium, uſe Myrrhe in Pills and unguents, but not in Pills of Bdellium, becauſe it purgeth blood.

For Wormewood, Roman or Pontick, you may uſe the Wormewood of the place you live in.

As likewiſe for Parſley.

For Rhapontick, uſe Rhabarb.

For Coſtus, uſe baſtard Pellitory.

For Ariſtolochia, uſe one for the other.

For Acorns, uſe Calamus Aromat, in Purgers and movers of urine and months, but in vomits uſe Elebor or broom-ſeed.

For Marſh mallow roots, uſe Garden-Mallow roots.

For bark of Caper roots, take Barke of Tamarisk

risk root, Elder root, Danewort root, Popular root, or bayes root.

For Gentian, take the halfe of Asarum and root of Capers.

For Turbith, take Agarick in troſſes, or Coloquintida in a leſſer quantity.

For Indian leaves, and malabathrum, take the leaves of Citron, Cinamon, Mace or Spike.

For Laurel leaves, take the leaves of Citrons.

For white Poppy, take the leaves of Nightſhade or black Poppy in leſſer quantity, or white Henbane.

For Lettuce, uſe Garden endive, *& contra:*

For wild Savory, uſe Lions tooth.

For Agrimony, uſe Aſarabacca, and halfe of Warmwood.

For Fullers Hearb, take vomit nut and a third part of Pepper.

For ground Pine, uſe leaves of Agrimony.

For Field-Mallows, take them of the Garden.

For Thlaſpi, or wild Creſſes, uſe water-Creſſes.

For Mints, uſe Balſamint.

For Myrtel leaves, take the berries, or filberds halfe ripe.

For wild Rue, uſe Garden Rue dry in great quantity, *& contra.*

For Lavender ſpike, uſe the kindes of Garden Lavender,

For

For Adianthus, use Polytrichum in the short Cough, with the like quantity of Violets, and a little Licorice.

For Turpentine leaves, take Lentisk leaves.

For Elder leaves, take Danewort leaves, & *contra*.

For Bettony, use Vervin.

For Balme, use Horehound, Citron peels, & *contra*.

For mountaine Smallage, use that of the Garden dry in greater quantity.

For leaves of the Wild-fig-tree, take those of the Garden-fig, & *contra*.

For savory, use Time, or wild-time.

For leaves of Coriander, use Garden-parsely: but in outward medecines use Wild-carrot-leaves, Parsnep-leaves, either wilde or tame.

For Housleek, use the little Navel-wort, & *contra*.

For Savine, take Cypresse.

For Dorycnium, take Mandrake, & *contra*.

For Fir-leaves, take the leaves of Popular.

For leaves of Munks Rubarb, take leaves of Docks.

For Spurge, take Tythimal.

For White-water-lillies, use the Yellow, & *contra*.

For leaves of petty ſpurge, take Tythimal.

For Female fearne, uſe the Male.

For Smyrnium, uſe Smallage or Parſely.

For Garden Night-ſhade, uſe Winter-Cherry.

For Acacia, uſe juice of Sloes.

For opium, uſe juice of wild-lettuce, or tame, but in a greater quantity.

For Opobalſome, uſe liquid Styrax, or oyle of Myrrhe.

For Licorice, uſe the juice of decoction, or the juice of Raiſons of the Sun.

For juice of Citrons, take juice of Limons.

For Thymelæa, take Chamælæa.

For Sowbread, take Orris.

For Aloe, take juice of Wormwood.

For Raine-water, uſe rather River-water then Well-water.

For Carpobalſome, uſe ſeed of Lentisk or Turpentine, or Cubebs in a leſſer doſe.

For the liquor of the Cedar-tree, uſe the oyle of Juniper boughs, or gum of Juniper.

For Xylobalſome, uſe the tendrels of Lentisk.

For Galbanum, uſe Sagapenum.

For Sagapenum, uſe Oppoponax halfe the quantity.

For Ammoniacum, uſe Beeglew.

For Oppoponax, uſe Ammoniacum, Bdellium, or Galbanum.

For

For Frankinſence, uſe Maſtick or Roſin of the pine dry.

For liquid Pitch, uſe Pitch diſſolved in oyle.

For Piſſaſphaltum, uſe Pitch and Bitumen.

For Mummie, take Piſſaſphaltum.

For Lacca, take Myrrhe.

For Beares-greaſe, take Fox-greaſe.

For Gooſe-greaſe, take Ducks or Hens-greaſe.

For Capons-greaſe, take Hens-greaſe.

For Antimony, take burnt-lead, *& contra.*

For Litharge, take burnt-lead.

For Lead, take Pewter.

For Spodium, take burnt Harts-horne.

The

The manner how to make Reports.

FOraſmuch as upon divers occaſions, the Artiſt may be called to deliver his opinion, either of the death of any perſon, or of the weakneſſe and depravation of any member in the funſtion or execution of its proper office and duty, and to give his teſtimony and report to a Magiſtrate or Coroners Enqueſt which may be a matter of great concernment, I have for the benefit of young Artiſts, and the good of the commonwealth taken out of *Ambroſius Paræus* theſe following rules, to which I have added what I have found by mine own practice.

I ſhall therefore wiſh the Artiſt to obſerve that exhortation which he gives, that is, That he have an honeſt minde, and a carefull regard of true piety, the fear of God, and love to his neighbour before his eyes, that he be not carried away with favour or affection, nor corrupted with money or rewards,

rewards, but to declare the truth wholly and without partiality.

Let the Artist bee carefull in the searching of such wounds as are brought to him, that he be not deceived in making his probation, but let the Patient be placed in the same posture he was in when he received the hurt, otherwise a wound may seem by the probe to bee small, when indeed it is mortal. If therefore he be doubtfull, then let him suspend his judgement from the first day to the ninth, by which time the accidents and symptomes will manifest the condition of the wound.

The generall signes whereby wee judge of diseases are four; for they are drawn either from the nature and essence of the disease, or from the cause or effect thereof, or else from the similitude, proportion and comparison of those diseases, with the season or present constitution of the times; Therefore if we are called to the cure of a green wound, whose nature and danger is no other but a simple solution of continuity in the musculous flesh, wee may presently pronounce that wound to be of no danger, and that it will soon be cured. But if it have an Ulcer annexed to it, that is if it be sanious, then we may say it will be more difficult and long in curing, and so we may pronounce of all diseases, taking a signe of their essence and nature. But of the signes that are taken of the causes, let this bee

an

an example: A wound that is made with a sharp pointed and heavy weapon, as with an Halberd, being stricken with great violence, must bee accounted great, and also mortal, if the accidents be correspondent.

But if the Patient fall to the ground through the violence of the stroake; if a cholerick vomiting follow thereon, if his sight fail him, together with a giddinesse, if blood come forth at his eyes and nosthrils, if distraction follow with losse of memory and sense of feeling, wee may say, That all the hope of life remaineth in one small signe, which is to be deduced from the effects of the wound. But by the comparing it unto the season that then is, and diseases that assault mans body, we may say, That all those that are wounded with Gunshot are in danger of death, as it happened in the Castle and Towne of *Walingford* in *Berks*, a Garrison of the late King, which being infected with the Plague by those that fled from *Abington*, which was sore visited, the ayre became so disturbed, that very few wounds made by gun-shot, but proved mortal.

If the Patient fall downe with the stroake, if he lye senseleſſe, as it were asleep, if he void his excrements unwittingly, if hee bee taken with a giddinesse, if blood come out of his eares, mouth and nose, and if he vomit choller, you may understand that the scull is fractured, or pierced through by the

the defect in his understanding or discourse. You may also know when the skull is fractured, by the judgement of your externall senses, as if by feeling it with your finger you find it elevated or depressed beyond the naturall limits, if by striking it with the end of a Probe, when the *pericranium* or nervous filme that investeth the scul is cut crosse-wise, and so divided therefrom, it yield a base and unperfect sound like unto a potsherd that is broken, or like an earthen pitcher that hath a crack; or by a thread holden betwixt the teeth, and the other end in your fingers, and strike upon it as upon a Fiddle-string.

But we may say that death is at hand if his reason and understanding faile, if he be speechlesse: if his sight forsake him; if he would tumble headlong out of his bed, being not at all able to move the other parts of his body, if he have a continuall Feaver; if his tongue be black with dryness; if the edges of the wound be black or dry, and cast forth no sanious matter; if they resemble the colour of salted flesh; if he have an Apoplexy, Phrensie, Convulsion or Palsie, with an involuntary excretion, or absolute suppression of the urine and excrements.

You may know that a man hath his throat, that is, his weason and windpipe cut; first by the sight of his wound, and next by the abolishment of the function or office thereof both wayes; for the Pa-

tient can neither ſpeak nor ſwallow any meat or drink, and the parts that are cut aſunder, divide themſelves by retraction upwards and downwards one from another, whereof commeth ſudden or preſent death.

You may know that a wound hath pierced into the breaſt or concavity of the body, if the ayr come forth at the wound making a certain whizzing noiſe; if the Patient breathe with great difficulty; if he feel a great heavineſſe or weight, on, or about the midriffe, whereby it may be gathered that a great quantity of blood lyeth on the place or midriffe, and ſo cauſeth him to feel a weight or heavineſſe which by little and little will be caſt up by vomiting. But a little after a Feaver commeth, and the breath is unſavoury and ſtinking, by reaſon that the putrifying blood is turned into Sanies, the Patient cannot lie but on his back, and he hath an often deſire to vomit; but if he eſcape death, his wound will degenerate into a Fiſtula, and at length will conſume him by little and little.

We may know that the lungs are wounded by foming and ſpumous blood comming out both at the wound and caſt up by vomiting, he is vexed with a ſhortneſs of breath, and a pain in his ſides.

We may perceive the heart to be wounded by the abundance of blood that cometh out at the wound, by the trembling of all the whole body, by the faint and ſmall pulſe, paleneſſe of the face, cold

cold ſweat, with often ſwounding, coldneſs of the extream parts, and ſudden death.

When the Midriffe (which the Latines call *Diaphragma*) is wounded, the Patient feeleth a great weight in that place, he raveth and talketh idly, he is troubled with ſhortneſſe of wind, a cough and fit of grievous paine, and drawing of the entrails upwards. Wherefore when all theſe accidents appeare, we may certainely pronounce that death is at had.

Death appeareth ſuddenly by a wound of the hollow vein, or the great Artery, by reaſon of the great and violent evacuation of blood and ſpirits, whereby the functions of the heart and lungs are ſtopped and hindred.

The marrow of the back-bone being pierced, the Patient is aſſaulted with a Palſey, or Convulſion very ſuddenly, and ſenſe and motion faileth in the parts beneath it: the excrements are either evacuated againſt the Patients will, or altogether ſtopped; the inteſtines putrifie and rot, and death ſuddenly follows.

When the Liver is wounded, much blood commeth out at the wound, and pricking paine diſperſeth it ſelfe even unto the ſword-like griſtle, which hath its ſcituation at the ſower end of the breaſt-bone called *Sternon*: the blood that faileth from thence down into the inteſtines, doth oftentimes infer moſt malign accidents, yea and moſt commonly death.

When the ſtomack is wounded, the meat and drink come out at the wound, there followeth a vomiting of pure choller, then commeth ſweating and coldneſs of the extream parts, and therefore we ought to prognoſticate death to follow.

When the Milt or Spleen is wounded, black and groſs blood cometh out of the wound, the Patient will be very thirſty, with pain on the left ſide, and the blood breaks forth into the belly, and there putrifying cauſeth moſt maligne and grievous accidents, and oftentimes death to follow.

When the guts are wounded, the whole body is griped and pained, the excrements come out at the wound, whereat alſo oftentimes the guts break forth with great violence.

When the Reins or Kidneys are wounded, the Patient will have great pain in making his urine, and the blood commeth out together therewith, the pain commeth down even unto the groyn, yard, and teſticles.

When the Bladder and Ureters are wounded, the pain goeth even unto the entrails, the parts all about, and belonging to the groyn are offended, the urine is bloody that is made, and the ſame alſo oftentimes commeth out at the wound.

When the womb is wounded, the blood commeth out at the privities, and all other accidents appeare, like as when the bladder is wounded.

When the ſinews are pricked or cut half aſunder,

der, there is great pain in the affected place, and there followeth a ſudden inflammation, flux, abſceſſe, Feaver, Convulſion, and oftentimes a Gangrene, or mortification of the part, whereof commeth death, unleſſe it be ſpeedily prevented.

If a Nurſe through drowſineſs, or negligence, lies upon her Infant being in bed with her, and ſo ſtifles or ſmothers it to death, which we call overlaying; if the judgement and opinion of the Artiſt be required, whether it dyed by default of the Nurſe, or by ſome violent diſeaſe lurking in the body, theſe Rules following ſhall ſhew the truth of the matter.

If the Infant were in good health before; if he were not froward nor crying; if his mouth and noſthrils now being dead, be moyſtned or bedewed with a certain foam or froath; if his face be not pale, but of a violet or purple colour; if when the body is opened, the Lungs be found ſwoln and puffed up, as it were with a certain vaporous foam, and all the other intrails ſound; it is a token that the Infant was ſtifled, ſmothered, or ſtrangled by ſome outward violence.

If the body or dead corps of a man be found lying in the field, or houſe alone, and it be queſtioned whether he were ſlain by lightning or ſome other violent death, theſe ſignes following will ſhew the certainty thereof.

For every body that is blaſted, or ſtricken with

lightning, doth caſt forth or breat h out an unwholſome ſtinking, or ſulphureous ſmell, ſo that the Birds, or Fowls of the ayre, nor dogs will not once touch it, much leſſe prey or feed on it; the part that was ſtricken oftentimes ſound, and without any wound; but if you ſearch it well, you ſhall find the bones under the skin to be bruiſed, broken, or ſhivered in pieces.

But if the lightning hath pierced into the body which making a wound therein (according to the judgement of PLINY) the wounded part is far colder then all the reſt of the body. For lightning driveth the moſt thin and fiery ayre before it, and ſtriketh it into the body with great violence, by the force whereof the heat that was in the part is ſoon diſperſed, waſted and conſumed. Lightning doth alwayes leave ſome impreſſion, ſigne of ſome fire, either by uſtion or blackneſs; for no lightning is without fire.

Moreover whereas all other living creatures, when they are ſtricken with lightning fall on the contrary ſide, only man falleth on the affected ſide, if he be not turned with violence toward the coaſt or region from whence the lightning came.

If a man be ſtricken with lightning while he is aſleep, he will be found with eyes open: contrariwiſe, if he be ſtricken while he is awake, his eyes will be cloſed (as PLINY writes.)

Alſo it may be inquired in judgement, whether any

any that is dead and wounded, received these wounds alive or dead: Truly the wounds that are made on a living man, if he dye of them, after his death will appeare red and bloody, with the sides or edges swoln or pale round about: contrariwise, those that are made in a dead man, will be neither red, bloody, swoln, nor puffed up; for all the faculties and functions of life in the body do cease and fall together by death; so that thenceforth no spirits nor blood can be sent, or flow unto the wounded place. Therefore by these signes which shall appear, it may be declared that he was wounded dead or alive.

The like question may come in judgement; when a man is found hanged, whether he were hanged dead or alive. Therefore if he were hanged alive, the impression or print of the rope will appear red, pale, or black, and the skin round about it will be contracted or wrinkled, by reason of the compression which the cord hath made; also oftentimes the head of the *Aspera arteria* is rent and torne, and the second spondile of the neck luxated or moved out of his place; also the legs and armes will be pale, by reason of the violent and suddaine suffocation of the spirits: moreover, there will be a foam about his mouth, and a foamy and filthy matter hanging out at his nosthrils, being sent thither, both by reason that the Lungs are suddenly heated and suffocated, as also by the convulsive

concuſſion of the brain, like as it were in the falling ſickneſſe. Contrariwiſe, if he be hanged dead, none of the ſigns appear; for neither the print of the rope appears red or pale, but of the ſame colour as the other parts of the body are, becauſe in dead men the blood and ſpirits do not flow to the grieved parts.

Whoſoever is found dead in the waters, you ſhall know whether they were thrown into the water alive or dead, by theſe following ſigns. All the belly of him that was thrown in alive, will be ſwoln and puffed up by reaſon of the water that is contained therein; certaine clammy excrements come out at his mouth and noſthrils, the ends of his fingers will be worn and excoriated, becauſe that he dyed ſtriving and ſcraping in the bottome of the River, ſeeking ſomewhat whereon he might take hold to ſave himſelfe from drowning. Contrariwiſe, if he be thrown into the waters being dead before, his belly will not be ſwoln, becauſe that in a dead man all the paſſages and conduits of the body, do fall together, and are ſtopped and cloſed, and for that a dead man breaths not, there appeareth no foam nor filthy matter about his mouth and noſe, and much leſſe can the skin of the tops of his fingers be rubbed off, for a man that is already dead, cannot ſtrive againſt death.

But as concerning the bodies of thoſe that are drowned, thoſe that ſwim on the upper part of the water,

water being ſwoln or puffed up, they are not ſo by reaſon of the water that is contained in the belly. but by reaſon of a certain vapour, into which a great portion of the humours of the body are converted by the efficacy of the putrifying heat: Therefore this ſwelling appeareth not in all men which do periſh, or elſe are caſt out into the waters, but in them which are corrupted with the filthineſs or muddineſs of the water long time after they were drowned, and are caſt on the ſhore.

Many are ſtifled and ſuffocated by burning Charcoals in a cloſe roome, and ſometimes recovered, if taken in time, elſe quite ſmothered, Theſe you ſhall perceive their faces wan and pale, no pulſe beating, all the extream parts cold, ſpeech and motion ceaſe, ſo that there is little hopes of recovering, onely as thus, put your hand to the region of the heart, and if you find any heat and pulſation, then there is life remaining, elſe not; therefore if your judgement be required concerning any perſons found dead in any cloſe room, you ſhall enquire whether there were any Char coals burned there, or obſerve whether the walls or floors be new whitlimed, and the cauſe of their deaths will appear.

You ſhall know that a perſon is poyſoned, when as he complains of a great heavineſs of his whole body, ſo that he is weary of himſelfe; when as ſome horrid and loathſome taſte ſwe ats out from the

the orifice of the ſtomack to the mouth and tongue wholly different from that taſte that meat, howſoever corrupted, can ſend up; when as the colour of the face changeth ſuddenly, ſometimes to black, ſometimes to yellow, or any other colour, much differing from the common cuſtome of man; when nauſeouſneſſe, with frequent vomiting, troubleth the Patient, and that he is moleſted with ſo great unquietneſſe, that all things may ſeem to be turned upſide down, when the Patient ſwounds often, and with cold ſweats.

Thoſe poyſons which exceed in heat, cauſe a burning in the tongue, mouth, throat, ſtomack, guts, and all the inner parts, with great thirſts, unquietneſſe, and perpetuall ſweats, but if to their exceſſe of heat, they be accompanied with a corroding and putrifying quality, as *Arſnick*, *Sublimate*, *Roſ-eager*, or *Ratsbane*, *Verdigreaſe*, *Orpiment*, and the like, they then cauſe in the ſtomack and guts intolerable pricking pain;, rumblings in the belly, and continuall and intolerable thirſt. Theſe are ſucceeded by vomitings, with ſweats, ſomtimes hot, ſometimes cold, with ſwoundings whence ſudden death enſues.

Poyſons that kill by too great coldneſſe, induce a dull and heavy ſleep, or drowſineſſe, from which you cannot eaſily rouze or waken them; ſometimes they ſo trouble the brain, that the Patients perform many undecent geſtures, and antick tricks, with

with their mouths and eyes, arms and legs, like such as are frantick; they are troubled with cold sweats, their faces become blackish or yellowish, alwayes gastly, all their bodies are benummed, and they dye in a short time unlesse they be helped; poysons of this kind, are *Hemlock*, *Poppy*, *Night-shade*, *Henbane*, *Mandrake*, &c.

Dry Poysons are usually accompanied by heat with moisture, for although *sulphur* be hot, and dry, yet hath it moisture to hold the parts together, as all things which have a consistence have, yet are they called dry, by reason that dryness is predominant in them; such things make the tongue and throat dry and rough with unquenchable thirst; the belly is so bound, that so much as the urine cannot have free passage forth; all the members grow squallid by dryness, the Patients cannot sleep, poysons of this kind are *Litharge*, *Ceruss*, *Lime*, *Scales* of *brass*, *Filings* of *lead*, prepared Antimony, &c.

Poysons that are moyst induce a perpetuall sleep, a flux or scouring, the resolution of all the nerves and joynts, so that not so much as their eyes may be faithfully contained in their orbes, but will hang as ready to fall out; the extream parts, as the hands, feet, nose, ears corrupt and putrifie, and at which time they are also troubled with thirst by reason of their strong heat, alwayes the companion of putrifaction, and oft-times the au-

thour

thour thereof: now when this commeth to passe, death is at hand; of this kind are the bitings of *Serpents*, the *venenate* and *putrifying humidity* of the *ayre*, the *Lues venerea*, and the like.

Being to make report of a child killed with the mother, have a care that you make a discreet report whether the childe were perfect in all the parts and members thereof; that the Judge may equally punish the Authour thereof, for he meriteth far greater punishment, who hath killed a childe perfectly shaped, and made in all the members, that is, he which hath killed a live child, then he which hath destroyed an Embryon, that is a certaine concretion of the spermatick body; for *Moses* punisheth the former with death, as that he should give life for life, but the other with a pecuniary mulct.

I *A. B.* Chyrurgion of *London*, being called this tenth of August instant, to visit *T. W.* I found him in his bed, wounded on his head with a wound on the left temple, piercing the bone with a fracture, and depression of the bone into the meninges and substance of the brain, by means whereof, his pulse was weake, he was troubled with raving, convulsion, cold sweat, and his appetite was dejected, whereby may be gathered that certaine and speedy death is at hand. In witnesse whereof I have thereunto set my hand,

I *A. B.*

I *A. B.* Chyrurgion of *London*, entring the house of *J. T.* this twentieth of March, found him hurt with three wounds, one on the hinder part of his head crosse the future Lambdoides, the other overthwart his right hand, cutting the veins, arteries, and nerves, the third in the leg, from the juncture down by the *minor focile* to the breadth of four fingers; all the danger I can report is, That he will be lame of his hand, though never so diligently dressed and healed. In witnesse whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

A direction to know by the daily judgment of the Moon, the danger of falling sick upon any of those dayes.

1. HE that happeneth to fall sick on this day of the Moon, if his sickneſſe be fierce or tedious, ſhall quickly dye.
2. He ſhall be cured, though ſore ſick.
3. With good care and phyſick he may be cured.
4. He ſhall ſoon be reſtored to health.
5. He ſhall be reſtored after ten dayes ſickneſs.
6. He ſhall not be in danger.
7. He will hardly live above three months.
8. His ſickneſſe and languiſhing will continue a long time.
9. After nine dayes he ſhall have health.
10. After ten dayes he ſhall amend.
11. He ſhall at laſt recover, though he be long ſick.
12. After twelve dayes ſickneſſe he ſhall recover.
13. He ſhall be vexed with a long and tedious ſickneſs.
14. No doubt of his recovery.
15. No fear but eaſily to eſcape death.

16. Keep

16. Keep him from open ayre, and he ſhall be in the leſſe danger.
17. No Phyſick will do him any good.
18, 19, 20. Good dayes.
21. Mortall and incurable.
22. After three months he ſhall eſcape.
23. In few dayes he ſhall dye.
24. He ſhall remain ſick a long time.
25, 26, 27, 28; 29, All good dayes.
30. The ſick ſhall hardly eſcape, though he uſe many good medicines.

Invideant alii, non imitentur idem.

Soli Deo Gloria.

Of bleeding at the Nose.

BEcause that oftentimes, and especially now in these dayes, divers people are suddainly taken with bleeding at the nose, and the Countries being stuffed with a sort of Quacks, that professe themselves Physitians, and take to themselves the title of Doctours, who when they come to a Patient cannot discover their grief unless it be apparent to their eys, much lesse cure it; that I might save the lives of divers people, I shall set down some few Rules which I have observed for the cure of this lamentable griefe; I shall not make any large discourse more then what will be just needfull to the cure, because I write not to the learned, but to the ignorant.

The blood that commeth from the nosthrils flowes either from the veins and arteries by creeping through the basis of the brain, or from the vessels descending from the palate of the nosthrils, which are much alike to the hemorrhoid veins in the

the fundament and womb, the internall causes proceed from the quantity or quality of the blood; from the quantity, as when there is so much, that it either breaks the veins, or forcibly opens the orifices of them; in quality, as when the blood by the heat and thinnels of it, doth dilate the orifices of the veins; the acrimony also of the blood doth erode and exulcerate the coats of the veins, and flows forth.

External causes are either mediate or immediate, immediate, as falls, blows, wounds, and the like, whereby the vessels may be broken; the mediate are all such things as increase, warme, and attenuate the blood, as plentifull feeding, full gorging, idleness, or too vehement exercise, calling, or crying out, much heat straining, vehement and extraordinary fluxes of blood, are dangerous, oftentimes causing convulsions.

Bleeding at the nose in the beginning of a disease is a bad signe.

A flux of blood from the direct side of the part affected is good, otherwise bad; as for example, blood flowing out of the right nosthrill in an inflammation of the Liver is good; but if it flow from the left it is naught; and so likewise in affects of the spleen on the left side.

Bleeding at the nose continuing long, brings weakneſse of the Liver, and cools it over much, and consequently the Scurvy, Dropsie, or consumption.

To begin the cure of this bleeding at the nose, it must first be observed whether it be criticall or symptomicall; for the criticall is not to be stayed presently, but may be suffered to run to a good quantity of blood, especially in Plethorick bodies, to a lesse quantity in weaker.

The bleeding at the nose that comes by custome, without a Feaver is not to be stayed, but to be left to nature, unless it be immoderate; for oftentimes these customary bleedings do free the bodie from sore diseases, which (if they should be stopped) would seise upon them.

But the symptomicall bleeding at the nose is to be stayed, with is done by pulling back the blood flowing to the nosthrils; by repelling it from those and the neighbouring parts, by shutting the open orifices of the veins, by checking the preposterous motion of the blood, and by evacuating and correcting the sharp and thin humours, mingled with the blood causing the flux, and stopping their growth, and by strengthening the retentive faculty of the Liver and the veins; all which do prevaile very much to that which follows.

The pulling back of the blood from the part, is the first to be spoken of; which must be done assoon as can be, before the spirits be too much weakned, & this by opening a veine in the arme on the same side from which the blood flows; and you shall make a large orifice, if you finde the Patient strong, and if

if you find the flux ſtay not with this and the after hearted remedies, then open a vein again; then you may cut the foot-veine, which oftentimes doth good.

After opening a veine or before, let there be uſed frictions and binding of the extream parts, and large Cupping-glaſſes faſtened upon the Hypocondry of the ſame ſide the blood flows from; *Galen* with theſe things commends opening the pile-veines. *Forreſtus* bids fix Cupping-glaſſes to the feet without ſcarification.

Cupping-glaſſes alſo faſtned to the ſhoulders, both dry and moiſt, do ſtay the flux, but not always ſafe, becauſe they may draw the blood upward and cauſe a new flux.

Some practitioners faſten Cupping-glaſſes to the two headded muſcle of the armes, and by that means ſtop the flux of blood.

Crato in his Counſels amongſt the attractive remedies propounds the clinching cloſe of the little finger of the hand, of the ſame ſide the flux is of.

Swounding is counted one of the remedies to ſtay bleeding at the noſe by drawing the blood and ſpirits inwardly, and cooling the whole body: but obſerve that fainting and ſwounding do not always prevaile in ſtaying bleeding; it is only when the blood flows from the veins, which lye on the ſuperficies of the body,

Zacutus Luſitanus reports, that he hath cured a

flux of blood at the nose, when all remedies failed by applying an actuall cauter to the soal of each foot.

The aforesaid attractives being used and not prevailing, we must come to such things as repell the flowing blood; which may be applyed to the forehead and temples, and may be compounded after this manner.

℞. Bole armeny. Frankinsence.
Sealed earth. Mastick.
Dragon blood. Aloes. of each one dram.
Mill-dust. Hares hairs cut small, of each half a dram.
The white of an Egge,
Juice of Plantaine and Night shade, as much as shall suffice to make a Pultis to lay from one temple to the other along the forehead.

In case of necessity you may quickly get ready a Cataplasme of only Bole armeny, and the white of an egge with a little vineger, and apply it as the former.

A sure medicine is made of plaister and vineger applyed to the fore-head and temples two fingers thick, and if the first stay it not, then apply another.

Amatus Lusitanus praises a cap made of the aforesaid astringent things, and oxicrate to be put upon the head, being first shaven, which in great extremity may be tryed.

It will be good alſo to bathe the forehead and emples with cold water, or oxicrate with cloaths et in, and removed aſſoon as they begin to t ea & en wetted, and applyed again: or a bath made of uice of Plantain, knot-graſs, Horſ-tail Shepheards-urſe, and the like, with a little Vineger to make it ierce the better. But obſerve that the head muſt ot be fomented with cold things, nor aſtringents pplied unto the forehead, untill ſufficient revulſi-ons have been uſed, leſt the blood be too ſuddenly orced back into the veins, and ſo by overloading hem cauſe a greater flux, or elſe by ſuddenly ſtaying t cauſe convulſion, apoplexy, ſhortneſſe of breath, nd other miſerable effects.

Vinegar alone being applied to the fore-head ayeth the bleeding at the noſe, or a ſponge wet Vinegar, and put into the noſthrils doth the me.

The caſting cold water into the face doth not nly repell the blood, b t doth retract it to the in-er parts, by reaſon of the feare which will be apt o ariſe at the daſhing of it into the face, as alſo fain-ing and ſwounding, as I ſaid before. ſtayes the flux, y drawing the heat inwardly, and ſo may fear do e ſame, for the ſame reaſons: as likewiſe anger, t it be moved upon any occaſion: when you row cold water in their face, throw about a Por-inger full at a time with a good daſh; and a little hile after another, and ſo with intermiſſion.

It is often uſed in theſe fluxes to check the aſcending of the blood, and to that end they foment the hinder part of the neck, with a cloath wet in cold Vineger, and this they put about the neck and change it as often as it grows warm.

Alſo to hold Oxicrate, that is, Vineger and water, in the mouth, and often changing it, doth conduce to the ſtaying of the bloud, as alſo to keep it from flowing into the throat, which it will often do, and that not without danger.

Vineger alſo ſyringed into the eare of the bleeding ſide is good.

Beſides theſe things that repell the blood, we muſt think of ſuch things as ſhut up and conglutinate the opened veins, to which purpoſe divers medicines are uſed to be put up into the noſthrils.

Galen uſes the powder of Frankinſence and Aloes with the white of an Egge, and a tent dipped in it, covered over with Hares hairs, and thruſt into the bleeding noſthrill;

Or R. Frankinſence, Aloes, Dragons-blood, Mill-duſt, Cob-webs, Hares hairs cut very ſmall, of each of theſe halfe a dramme, with the juice of Plantaine and Cotton-wooll, make pellets to put into the noſthrils.

Alſo Practitioners do much commend the blowing of Powders into the noſe, as the aſhes of Egſhels, of Paper, &c. but obſerve that whilſt this is doing, the Patient muſt hold his mouth full of cold wate

water to ſtay the medicine from comming into his mouth.

You may alſo take the cotten out of an Ink-horn, and cruſh the ink a little out, and make it up into a peller, then put it into the bleeding noſthrill, and it will much prevaile.

But if for all theſe remedies being applyed, the flux ſtayes not, then we muſt come to eſcharoticks, that is ſuch things as will make a cruſt, or eſchar on the mouths of the veines, but in theſe remedies great care muſt be had, leſt at the falling of the eſchar the veines begin bleeding afreſh: amongſt the Eſcharoticks the beſt is accounted burnt coperas, for beſides his cauterizing quality, it ſtayes the flux of blood.

If you will have it milder, then mingle your coperas with other things after this manner.

℞. Galls, haife a pound.
Alome, a quarter of a pound.
Calcine them, and make them into powder to be blown into the Noſthrils.

Or ℞. Bole armeny,
Dragons Blood,
Frankinſence,
Aloes,
Plaiſter,
Burnt Coperas,
Sarcocoll,
Maſtick, of each one dram.

Make them all into fine Powder.

But ſuch as ſtay the flux of Blood by cooling, and thickening it, as it were to a congealing, are made as followeth.

℞. *Sal prunella*, one dram.
Troſſes of Amber, half a dram.
Blood ſtone.
Red Corrall prepared, of each one ſcruple.
Syrup of dry Roſes, one ounce.
Plantaine water, three ounces.

Make a Julep, of which give three or four times in a day.

℞. Conſerve of Roſes.
Marmalade of Quinces, of each one ounce.
Troſſes of Spodium, and
Sealed Earth, of each one dram.
Corrall prepared, and
Harts horn burnt, of each one ſcruple.

Make an Opiat, of which let the ſick take the quantity of a Walnut, three or foure times in a day.

You ſhall alſo uſe outward remedies to coole the blood, as bathing the armes in cold water putting the feet in cold water, fomenting the cods with water and Vineger, and alſo the back, becauſe of the hollow vein lying there; ſome Practitioners when theſe faile will put their Patient into a cold bath, or waſh the body all over with cold water, or water and Vineger, which cannot be without danger, eſpecially in weak bodies.

But

But when we have tryed all theſe, and find the griefe rebellious, and will not yield to the former medicines, then we muſt apply our ſelves to narcoticks, which ſtay all manner of fluxes of the body, from what humour ſoever, and that quickly; the chiefeſt of theſe is *Laudanum* given to three or four grains, the body being firſt made ſoluble, either by Nature or Art, but have a great care you give it not to one that is over weak, leſt the naturall heat be overcome by the force of the narcotick medicine: Syrup of Poppies is good to give an ounce in an aſtringent Julip to bedward.

The juice of Nettles ſnuffed into the noſe, and three or four ounces of it taken down the throat, and the Hearb layed pultis wiſe to the forehead and temples, is ſaid to be very good.

℞. Hoggs dung dryed and powdered ℥iij. powder of Roſes ℥ſ. to take away the bad ſavour of the dung, mix them with the juyce of Plantain, and with Cotton make pellets to put into the noſthrils; Aſſes dung uſed after the ſame manner is very good.

Some take the blood that flows, and fry it in a Frying-pan, and give it the Patient to eat unknown.

Spikenard made into fine powder, and given a dram at a time in broth, or plantain water, doth ſtay the bleeding at Noſe.

Whilſt

Whileſt theſe things are in doing we muſt ſee whether there be any thin, ſerous, or cholerick humour mixed with the blood; if there be, then it muſt be purged out, if not at once, then to it again and again, according as followeth.

℞. Tamarindes, halfe an ounce.
Plantain Leaves, one handfull.

Boyle them in ſix ounces of water cloſe covered to four ounces, then ſtrain it; and put to it Rubarb ſliced, one dram.

Yellow Myrabolanes, halfe a dram.
Spikenard, eight grains.

Infuſe all together five or ſix hours, then ſtrain them, and adde

Syrup of Roſes, one ounce.
Rubarb in Powder, one ſcruple.

Make a Potion for one doſe.

In a bleeding that is ancient and uſes to come upon the Patient often, I would wiſh him to take this purge at leaſt once in a weeke, and betwixt every purge to take either the aſtringent Opiates of Julips, of which ſort of Julips are theſe following.

℞. Roots of Biſtort and great Comfrey; of each one ounce.
Leaves of Plantain;
Knot-graſſe,
Ruptürewort,
Fumitory, of each one handfull.

The

The foure great cold Seeds, of each one dram; boyle them to one pound; in the ſtraining diſſolve three ounces of white Sugar, and make a Julip for three mornings.

Inſtead of Julips and Opiates, after they have taken them often, the Patient may uſe now and then a Syrup made with equall parts of Sugar, and the juyce of Nettles taking every morning a ſpoonfull.

Now that we have learned how to ſtay the flux of blood, and in what manner to evacuate the offending humour, we muſt not forget to ſtrengthen the inward parts, and to correct their diſtempers, eſpecially the Liver, and the humours that are there generated; and to this purpoſe will ſerve the cooling Julips before mentioned; alſo the tincture of Roſes is very excellent; outwardly muſt be uſed Epithemes to the Region of the Liver, made after this manner.

℞. The Waters of Roſes,
Plantain,
Purſelain,
Sorrell,
Succory, of each one dram.
Seeds of Purcelain,
Sorrell,
Succory, of each one dram.
Troſſes of Campaire, and
Yellow Sanders, of each two drams.

Vineger

Vineger two ounces make an Epitheme.

If the flux proceed from the overmuch heat of the Spleen or the Reines, then apply cool things to those parts.

To all these we must adde the ordering of the Patient, as touching his Dyet and Lodging: Let the Ayre he lies in be cool, and if it be in Summer time, let the Chamber be sprinkled with Vineger and Rose-water, then strowed over with Leaves of Vines, Water-Lillies, Willowes, and the like.

Let his Dyet be thickning, and of mean nourishment, as Calves feet, Sheeps feet, Goats feet, new Cheese, Rice, hard Eggs, and the like; his Fruits must be sowre and binding, or at leastwise sharp, as Pears, Quinces, Medlars, Services, Conserves made with juyce of Pomegranates, Lymons, Oranges, Sorrell; let him abstain at the first whilst he is strong, from flesh meats, Wine, reare Eggs, and the like; but whilst the blood is flowing, that which you give let it be thin, as cooling broths made with Barly, Rice, Oatmeale, for chewing will encrease the flux.

If the Patient be weak, give him some flesh broths or Panadoes, in which is boyled white Starch made pure without Lime or Gum Arabick.

For his Drink, give him water wherein Steele hath been quenched, and in such water let all his meat be boyled, having first boyled it in some Nettle-Roots.

Let

Let him keep himſelfe as quiet as can be, neither walk, nor ſpeak, nor cough; for the ſtirring of his tongue and jawes encreaſes the flux.

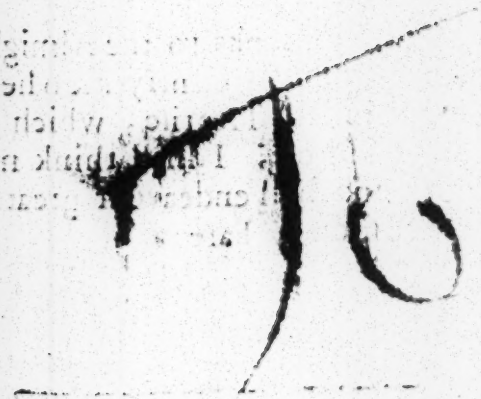
Let his face be covered and his eyes cloſed, that he ſee not the blood, for meerly conceit oftimes moves the blood to a greater flux.

Let him avoyd immoderate watching, for that will render the blood ſharp, cholerick, and more fluid; ſleep on the other ſide tempers the humours and ſtayes any manner of flux.

Finally, let him ſhun paſſions of the minde, which diſturb the blood, as anger, laughter, joy, and the like.

And now with humble thanks to the Almighty, I have for the benefit of my Country-men here finiſhed this ſmall Additionall Treatile, which if they can make the right uſe of, I ſhall think my labour well beſtowed, and ſhall endeavour greater matters for the Publick Good. Farewell.

Finis Libri.



AN APPENDIX.

OR

Rules for Vomiting and Purging.

BEcauſe I find ſo many Empericks, ſilly impudent women and fools, who are (in this age) bold practiſers in Phyſick, and runne on as confidently as if they had been educated in the art all their dayes, venturing more boldly and blindly upon any perſon then an ordinary farrier will do upon a horſe, having heard ſome things out of *Culpepper* (for perchance they could not read themſelves) and out of ſome other fine books of receipts, and gayned ſome broken termes of art, they not only think themſelves immediately artiſts, but will deſpiſe and undervalue every one that is a perſon of judgment, and amongſt ignorant people advance their own name, and tel them of ſtrange cures (which they never did) but the place ſo farre off that they know it unlikely, it ſhould be diſproved: And of this kind, lives a woman at *Ruſtippe* in *Middleſex* hard by mee, of whom I hold my ſelfe bound in conſcience to give

people an account, as an illiterate, bold, impudent woman, and one who hath destroyed severall honest people in and about where she lives, and maimed severall by letting them blood: and truly innumerable others there be in every place, who will adventure to administer Physick, either vomits or purges, and those of mineralls, neither having the judgment to know the nature of their medicine, nor the constitution of the patient, and for this cause I thought it necessary to give people some cautions concerning vomiting and purging.

First therefore let those who desire to have a vomit, be persons easily urged to vomit, and the better if they be accustomed to vomit upon slight occasions; let them have a strong stomach, a large breast, and a solid firme head, and where the corrupt matter lies high.

Secondly those that are straight and narrow throated, and do vomit difficultly, and are weak spirited, are not fit to take vomitive medicines; Those also which are troubled with inveterate headach, bleeding at nose, rhume in the eyes and cataracks, and which are weak sighted, or have defects in the Lungs, suffocation of the mother, are not to be admitted to this kinde of evacuation.

Let them not runne hastily and unadvisedly to take vomits without good consideration of the aire; the Aspects of the superiour bodyes, and the due proportion of the medicine; This rule also ought

to

to be obſerved in the adminiſtring of all both Catharticks and other medicines.

The encreaſe of the moone is the fitteſt time for this evacuation, for then the humours are moſt high, troubleſome and miſcheivous, and the moſt eaſily caſt forth.

Let him that purges keep himſelfe warme with a good fire, and warme clothes eſpecially about his ſtomack and belly, leſt cold procure gripings and paines in thoſe parts, which often happens from ſuch occaſions.

Cold drink is in no wiſe to be taken untill the vomit or purge hath done his work leſt it ſuddainly ſtay it; but about an houre after the taking of it, give the Patient ſome warme Broth or Poſſet drink, and do ſo after every working.

When you feele your vomits bitter then drink good draughts of Poſſet Ale, to looſen that tough matter and make it come up eaſier and to waſh well the ſtomach, for then it is almoſt over.

Sleep not in vomiting nor ſodainly after, eſpecially in chollerick bodyes, for then the choller will aſcend to the braine, and cauſe the Patient to be dangerouſly ſick, but when he hath done vomiting for neare an houres ſpace, then give him ſome meat and broth, and let him drinke ſmal beer warm with a toſt and within a while after hee may ſleep, but firſt let him walk about his Chamber.

After vomiting it will be good to give ſomething

to ſettle and ſtrengthen the ſtomack, and ſuch things ought to be made a little ſharp.

If vomiting hold too long, and endanger the Patient, then adminiſter a draught of milk boyled with bread, or a ſpoonfull of Syrup of ma ich, with the Spirit of the ſame, or old venice triacle, and apply to the bottome of the ſtomack *emplaſtrum de cruſtâ panis* or a cataplaſme of leaven and mintes beaten together; or for preſent remedy upon neceſſity may be given a ſmall Pill of *Laudanum*.

Have a care of ſuch purges as leave a venemous quality behind them and weaken nature.

Look not upon the multitude of ejections, but upon the matter ejected; when you find the ſymptomes ceaſe, and the impure morbifick matter plucked up by the roots, then we may judge the medicin hath done his office whether it be by urine or ſtoole.

Conſider diligently before you purge what the matter offending is, whereabouts it lyes, and which is the beſt way to bring it forth, and do not think that one purge of a little *Jalap* or *Sene* (which ſome ſilly petticoate doctors uſe) will evacuate every offending humour, or muſt needs do the body good, becauſe it makes them have a multitude of ejections, but does a world of miſcheife, for a medicine purging choller being given in a diſeaſe proceeding of phlegme or watry humours weakens the ſpirits, and abates naturall heat, and hinders the

the clarification of the blood, thereby encreaseing the disease, &c.

Ever let the body be prepared, before purging; that so the matter offensive may be brought together, and made the more fluid and easy to be evacuated.

It is very convenient to take a Clyster the night before you purge that the passages may be gently opened, and the offending matter may have a free way.

We find few purges but are hurtfull to the stomach, and indeed to nature it selfe, therefore it is requisite such things as strengthen the heart and stomach be mixed with them, and especially such things as expell winde.

Many purges work not at all, some too much; if they work not at all, drink hot brothes, and in default of that use a clyster; working too much does as much hurt or more then the former, causing infinite distempers which the Patient scarce imagines, to proceed from his Physick; and in this case binding medicines must not be given to stay it sudainly, but such things as make slippery, lenifie and something thicken, as the mucilage of Quince seeds, Fleawort, Mallows, Gumme Dragant, Barley water warme, or any warme water; if you find blood come, you may take an ounce of oyle of sweet Almonds newly drawne.

If the humours bee to bee drawn from the re-

more parts of the body, as the head or feet, the best way will be to purge with pills, and those to be taken before you arise, sleeping upon them, for these stay longer in the body, and so have more time to attract to them the morbifick matter and make it ready to be sent forth.

Chymicall medicines well and justly prepared, and carefully administred, are the best because they continue the belly a little laxative for three or four dayes after, which the ordinary infusions and decoctions cannot do because you take all of them, and it is the earthly quality in them which binds afterwards.

If the matter be tough and viscous, it is impossible to carry it away all at a time, therefore in such cases purge gently for 5 or 6 daies together, or if the body be weak, leave a spare day between every purging day, wherein the Patient may be taking strengthners.

Sweating is a gallant way of evacuation, when the morbifick matter is to be sent from the center to the circumference, and must be done as carefully as purging, either by vomit or stoole: the way I use, I shall set down to you as followeth.

The Patient you intend to sweatt, must be put into his bed, and his shirt pulled off, and wrapped in a sheete which must be longer towards his head, that a lappe of it may come over his head like a hood, and pinne the sheete about his neck, and cover

cover him well with clothes, then give him the ſweating medicine, and after it a draught of hot poſſet-drink, made either with Sack or White-wine to waſh it down, and ſo let him ſweat for the ſpace of three houres, if his ſtrength will abide it, giving him now and then (if he be thirſty) a little of the ſame poſſet drink; when he hath ſwett three hours, then take off ſome of the clothes and coole him by degrees; and when he is coole, give him ſome warme clothes into the bed to rubbe himſelfe dry, then pull away the ſheet from him and tye a hot table napkin about his head, and put on his ſhirt againe well warmed, and let him lye ſo a while, then give him a porrenger of watergruell made with French barley inſtead of oatmeale, and a few rayſons ſtoned and within a while after, he may ariſe, but he muſt have a great care of keeping himſelfe warme. For the pores of his body being open, he will be very ſubject to cold; There are other ways of ſweating as by ſtoves, in a chaire by the fire, with a ſtove under them, and ſeverall other wayes, but I ſhall let them remaine untill another time.

Thus have I breifly related to you the ordering of your patient in the three principall wayes of evacuation, , becauſe it may happen, that the care and charge of adminiſtration of ſuch medicines may be often committed by the Phyſitian to the young artiſt without any preciſe rules of order; It may happen alſo that the Artiſt not having a Phiſitian

neare him to have recourſe to, may adventure to purge his patient (as I have a little touched in this book) and therefore I have ſet down theſe rules, the better to inſtruct him how to uſe the purging medicines therein mentioned: and if the artiſt be but careful and diligent in the obſervation of theſe rules I make no doubt but he will be able to goe through his work gallantly and with good ſucceſſe, but let him not forget what I admoniſh him in my preface to do at the adminiſtring of any medicine, elſe I cannot thinke the ſucceſſe will anſwer his deſires, *Vale.*

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FINIS.

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